FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 OCTOBER 1986

Libya

Comment on Kalb Resignation — JANA's political editor viewed U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb's resignation as a clear indication that the "fig leaf" covering U.S. leaders has fallen, revealing President Reagan's "ugly attempts" to mislead the U.S. and world public opinion by using "lies and trickery" against Libya.

Italian Reaction to Al-Qadhdhafi — The "offensive and threatening" remarks about Italy contained in Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 7 October speech were described by an Italian Foreign Ministry spokesman as "absurd" and unworthy of comment, Rome radio reported. Italy was "disconcerted" by Al-Qadhdhafi's verbal attacks, which came only a few days before the two countries are due to sign a scientific and cultural agreement, the radio said.

Syria

Denying "direct or indirect" Syrian complicity in the April attempt to sabotage an El Al airliner, a Damascus Radio commentary charged that such accusations are part of "Israeli-U.S. psychological warfare" which has launched a "new campaign" of pressure. Syria denounces terrorism, especially those acts by "hired tools" of the United States and Israel, the commentary stressed, adding that Syria has offered to help France expose those behind recent "terrible terrorist acts" in Paris.

Lebanon

Shaykh Subhi Salih's funeral was held in Tripoli 8 October, Beirut radio reported, adding that his assassination was denounced by Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the Sunni mufti, and by Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council. Khalid and Shams al-Din had cut short their visit to the Soviet Union because of Salih's murder.

As for the "camps war" near Tyre, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported further clashes between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Al-Rashidiyah camp area, adding that ongoing meetings and consultations have thus far failed to resolve the conflict. In Beirut, five people were killed in clashes between rival Palestinian factions in Burj al-Barajinah, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Iran-FRG

About 300 Iranian "students" temporarily occupied grounds of the FRG Embassy in Tehran to protest the closure of the Iranian stand at the Frankfurt Book Fair and the arrest of a number of Islamic Republic supporters by the FRG police, IRNA reported.

The demonstrators forced their way into the compound despite "police efforts" and preventive action by embassy guards, who used teargas, IRNA added. In a related report, AFP said that Iranian police stood by but did not intervene. The Iranian Foreign Ministry apologized to the FRG for the incident, DPA noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian shelling of Basra killed 6 civilians and wounded 10, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

DRA

TASS announced that the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from the DRA will begin 15 October and will be completed by the end of the month.

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Babrak Karmal Receives New PLO Ambassador
LD091043 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, October 8, BAKHTAR — Babrak Karmal, member of Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA received Ismael Abu Shamala [spelling of name as received], the new ambassador of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council for the presentation of his credentials today.

Shah Muhammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, was also present on the occasion.

Delegation Departs for Moscow Conference 9 Oct
LD091032 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, October 8, BAKHTAR — An Afghan delegation headed by Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA left Kabul to Moscow to participate in the international conference which is being held under the title of "Working Class and Present Epoch".

The delegation will also participate in the session of the preparation group of the regional conference of workers and communist parties of Asian and Atlantic countries to be held in Moscow.

Kabul Cites Rebel Defector on Allegiance to Government
LD090014 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The trend of coming on the side of our revolutionary government by those compatriots who have fallen prey to the deception of the enemies of the revolution and who have cooperated with the counterrevolutionary bands, is continuing.

BIA reported that in following this line a 13-man armed group, led by Bahlul, ex-members of the Gulbuddin criminal band, after perceiving the truth of the April Revolution and realizing the futility of resistance against our country's heroic Armed Forces, have put down their weapons and surrendered to the country's security forces in Shakar Darreh District [Kabul Province] today.

Our compatriots, taking advantage of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium's amnesty decree, return in groups to our homeland's loving bosom. In this connection one of our deceived compatriots said the following to a Radio Afghanistan reporter:

We were in the ranks of the counterrevolutionary elements. Their [counterrevolutionaires] only reason [as heard] is allegedly that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan and mosques are closed in Kabul and those who follow the rituals, religion, and traditions are not allowed to go to the mosques and perform prayers. However, when I arrived in Kabul I saw that the mosques' doors were open and dozens of new mosques had been were built. [passage omitted]

We have decided and assured the government, our people, and our homeland that we will be faithful to our promise and will defend the people, homeland, and our revolution to the end and will never allow the counterrevolutionary elements to come to our region — Shakar Darreh valley — and to disrupt our security and to continue their antigovernment and antinational activities and sabotage. [passage omitted]

Counterrevolutionaries' Missiles Hit Gardeyz
LD082010 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The barbarous counterrevolutionaries, by firing 22 surface-to-surface missiles to Bala Deh village of Gardeyz [capital of Paktia Province] that martyred a number of our innocent compatriots including children and women, have once again displayed their inhumane and anti-Islamic features.

BIA reported that as a result of launching surface-to-surface missiles which had been brought to our country from the other side of the border, 3 children, a woman, and 2 elders of the village were martyred, 16 residential houses were completly destroyed, a large number of cattle belonging to the village's farmers were killed due to fire, and heavy losses were inflicted upon agricultural production.

(Mowlawi Gholam Rasul), preacher of the communal mosque of Bala Deh village said: On Sunday evening, 5 October, while a large number of the village inhabitants were performing evening prayers, an explosion demolished the minaret of the communal mosque and all the worshippers left the mosque among the smoke, gunpowder, and dust. A number of other missiles hit our village subsequently, and caused heavy material and human losses.

He added that this inhumane and anti-Islamic action of the rebels once again proved that they do not attach value to the dictates of the sacred religion of Islam, and that they cause the martrydom of our innocent compatriots and destruction of our villages on the instructions of their criminal masters.

This evil deed of the barbarous counterrevolutionaries has been strongly condemned by the citizens of Gardeyz.

Ershad Terms Sheikh Hasina Wajed's Remarks 'Treason'

BK081625 Hong Kong AFP in English 1609 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 8 (AFP) — President Hussain Mohammad Ershad warned opposition leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed Wednesday that her recent public statements amounted to "treason".

The official BSS news agency cited Mr Ershad as telling a public meeting in the southeastern city of Jessore that Sheikh Hasina had attempted "to incite the Armed Forces to rise in rebellion". He said her statements had amounted to "sheer treason" and that she should "consult her associates if she does not know what punishment it entails".

Sheikh Hasina heads an eight-party opposition alliance which is boycotting presidential elections slated for next week.

The Awami League leader has sharpened her criticism of Mr Ershad's four-and-a-half year old martial law regime in recent weeks and said that there would be a mass protest if he did not resign his post. Mr Ershad called on Sheikh Hasina to refrain from such statements adding that "there is a limit to everything... even Allah does not like those who cross the limit."

Meanwhile, Sheikh Hasina said on Wednesday that the security forces had obstructed her anti-election campaign in the north of the country forcing her to miss flights and "make detours to reach destinations". The government on Sunday issued a martial law proclamation prohibiting all campaigning against the election and warning that violators could be sent to prison.

Sheikh Hasina said that the situation "was fast deteriorating" as the authorities were "increasing repressive measures" and obstructing freedom of expression. She said that her alliance would continue to campaign against the election calling for a boycott of the poll and a nationwide general strike.

Calls Opposition 'Paper Tigers'

BK060957 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Dhaka, Oct 6 (AFP) — President Hussain Mohammad Ershad has dismissed Bangladesh's opposition parties as paper tigers, as the opposition accused his government of trying to gag it by banning anti-election activities.

Lieutenant General Ershad told local government officials here Sunday that the opposition parties' activities had shown that they were no more than "paper tigers," the official BSS news agency said Monday.

The opposition's influence was "almost nil" when the country's newspapers were closed during a 13-day strike by 6,000 print media employees, including journalists, which ended Sunday. [passage omitted]

4 Parliament Members Support Ershad in Elections

BK090244 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The four JSD [Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal] members of Parliament say they are participating in the presidential elections in order to establish the rights of the workers and (?professionals). In a joint statement, Mr A.S.N. Abdur Rab, Professor Humayun Kabir, Mr Mustafizur Rahman, and Mr Punjab Ali Bishta, said the party supports President Ershad's various programs, including the Upzilla [subdistricts] system. It is for this reason that the party is giving support to President Ershad in the coming election.

The MP's urged the people to vote for President Ershad in the election.

President Urges 'Positive Results' From Iceland Summit

BK031039 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The president, Giani Zail Singh, has expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit of two superpowers will lead to some positive results and avert the threat of a nuclear holocaust. He regretted that not only some individuals and groups, but a few governments are also indulging in acts of terrorism. Addressing troops at Jubbulpore, he said some foreign powers are exploiting the misguided elements to weaken the country. We have to guard the nation against such elements, he added.

The president said the Armed Forces have not only defended the country's unity and integrity, but have also rendered valuable service in providing relief to the people during national calamity. Later, the president laid a wreath at the war memorial of the Jammu and Kashmir rifles regiment and paid homage to those who sacrificed their lives defending the country. Giani Zail Singh also inaugurated a museum which is a rich collection of rare pieces depicting the glorious history of the regiment.

Gandhi on Reykjavik Summit, Pan Am Hijacking

BK081633 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister has expressed the hope that the meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev at Reykjavik in Iceland will produce concrete results.

In an interview to *Blitz* weekly, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said it is extremely important whether two leaders build on the common perception they expressed at Geneva last year that a nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought. He said it is most gratifying that the Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests for the third time and has expressed willingness to proceed with nuclear disarmament within the framework of the 6-nation initiative.

Asked if he had heard anything from President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, that warranted change in his views on the hijack of the Pan Am aircraft, the prime minister said everything that we have since heard only confirms the apprehensions expressed by India soon after the incident.

Jordan's Husayn Comments on Talks, Relations

BK081343 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has said that several decisions have been taken to improve economic relations between India and his country. Talking to our correspondent at Delhi airport before his departure for Agra today, the king said that India's relations with Jordan and the entire Arab world are very cordial and will be strengthened further. Describing his talks with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as very fruitful, he said a wide range of subjects of mutual interest and ways concerning the Nonaligned Movement were discussed.

The king was seen off at the airport by President Giani Zail Singh, the prime minister, and other dignitaries. He was presented a guard of honor by contingents of the three services. King Husayn, who is accompanied by his wife, is to visit Jaipur, Bangalore, and Goa before leaving for Amman on the 15th of this month.

Explosion Damages CPI-M Office in Darjeeling

BK081610 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] An explosion rocked the CPI-M office in Darjeeling early this morning. There were no casualties but the blast damaged the printing press on the ground floor and part of the building.

Briefing newsmen in Calcutta, the West Bengal chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, said that the miscreants have left behind a live explosive which is being examined by explosive experts from Calcutta. The chairman of the ruling (?left) party, Mr Saroj Mukherjee, and some other CPI-M leaders have condemned the incident.

Delhi Reports Bridge in Kashmir Set on Fire

BK090308 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, the (Najrah) bridge, the longest of the state's flood channel, was damaged partially due to a fire on Tuesday night. Vehicular traffic came to a stand still.

An official spokesman said in Srinagar that some miscreants set the bridge on fire. Four persons have been apprehended. The bridge connects the capital Srinagar with some important and developing suburbs.

In Sopor, the curfew was imposed as a precautionary measure and has been lifted from the civil line area [sentence as heard]. Police have arrested 26 persons for allegedly spreading rumors and causing disturbances.

'Dreaded Terrorist' Arrested in Punjab Village

BK081617 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] In Punjab, a dreaded terrorist, Kuldip Singh, alias Papu, was arrested in Satiawal village in Ferozepore District last night.

According to police sources, Kuldip Singh, who belonged to the Sukhdev Singh terrorist group, carried a reward of 50,000 rupees on his head. Some arms and ammunition were also recovered from him. During interrogations Kuldip Singh is reported to have admitted his involvement in many shootouts.

11 Killed By 'Extremists' in Village in Bihar
BK081601 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Eleven persons were killed by an extremist group at Darmia village in Aurangabad District of Bihar yesterday. The state home commissioner, Mr B.K. Singh, said in Petna that the assailants were believed to be members of the Marxist Coordination Committee. The incident is said to be in retaliation for the killing of some samiti [committee] sympathizers a few days back. Mr Singh said additional police force has been deployed in the village to restore normalcy.

Coming Weinberger Visit, Afghanistan Issue Viewed

BK081039 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The American defense secretary, Mr Weinberger, is arriving in Islamabad on the 14th of this month to exchange views on security environment in the region and to achieve a better mutual understanding between the two countries. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad today that there is no specific question to be discussed and the prime minister hopes to have his perception on various international issues, including Afghanistan. Both sides are well aware of Pakistan's commitment to a peaceful negotiated settlement of Afghanistan issue based on principles endorsed by the world communtiy.

In reply to a question, the spokesman categorically stated that Mr Weinberger is not coming to discuss sale of military equipment.

Answering another question, he said that Pakistan has not received any communication from the Soviet Union in regard to the date of commencement of the withdrawal of six regiments from Afghanistan announced by the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev. Pakistan's attitude has been that it is a small first step to be welcomed as part of the process of the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from that country.

Yaqub Khan on Afghan Issue, Relations With India

BK081615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The UN General Assembly will begin a 2-day debate on Afghanistan on 4 November, according to an announcement to this effect by UN General Assembly President Humayun Rashid Chowdhury at the United Nations. The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who returned to Islamabad from New York today, told newsmen that Pakistan expects that this resolution will be adopted by an overwhelming majority as was the case last year.

In reply to a question, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that the Soviet stand regarding withdrawal of forces is totally clear and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze reiterated it during their meeting in New York. Aside from this, Pakistan is in direct touch with the Soviet Union regarding the process of the Geneva talks. Negotiations are also continuing at the diplomatic level.

About the damage caused to India-Pakistan relations, the foreign minister said Pakistan will raise this issue during the summit conference of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in India's Bangalore city and will make every effort to remove misunderstandings toward establishing good relations.

Junejo To Lead Delegation to SARC Summit

BK081041 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1005 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, will lead the Pakistan delegation to the second SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit to be held in Bangalore in India from the 15th of next month. Pakistan will take part in the summit with the determination to make a positive and constructive contribution to further develop cooperation in South Asia.

The main topics of discussion at the summit will relate to the review of progress in cooperation in nine areas as already agreed. It will also consider prospects of any additional new area and provide opportunity to exchange views on matters of cooperation and bilateral interest. The summit will also endorse the recommendations by the foreign ministers relating to the establishment of SARC Secretariat at Katmandu. It will designate the first secretary general of the SARC which is to be nominated by Bangladesh.

Kabul Plan To Shift Population to West 'Appalling'

BK081318 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1715 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Along with other news, the most apalling news that has been received from across Pakistan's western border has been that the Kabul regime intends to transfer (?en masse) a large portion of its population from the southeast area to the western side of Afghanistan. One of the most potent effects, however, has been that over one-third to one-fifth of the actual population of Afghanistan has been driven into exile in Pakistan and Iran to seek refuge against aerial attacks and ground shellings. It would be an awful fate for them to face another forced movement to be shifted lock, stock, and barrel to other parts of Afghanistan. Not only would it be a serious problem for them to face in terms of terrain, it would certainly tear up the ties of family and tribe which are so dear to them.

Southeast Afghanistan consists of mountainous terrain with enough water available to maintain grasslands and grain production. Western Afghanistan, on the other hand, is mostly plain and a part of the old historical [word indistinct] and desert. For thousands of years it has been sparsely populated. Very hot in the summer and very cold in the winter. It is obvious that the population would not like to move of their own free will. They shall have to be shifted by force. In the past also, some communities have been dumped in Central Asia and forced to put their roots into unknown soil. It was done in an organized way with an immense number of trucks appearing suddenly and forcing families to board them.

What is more likely to happen in Afghanistan is that it would let loose another flood of migrations toward the (?oasis) of Pakistan. Pakistan already has as many as 3.2 million Afghan refugees to whom it has been playing host for the last 6 years. What effect would this new migration have one cannot say. But it would be very true to say that no country much less one like Pakistan can stand the pressure of this new problem. While there are fresh indications of the likelihood of further indirect talks between Pakistan and the representatives of Afghanistan's puppet regime, we are sure Kabul would not be hasty in its decisions. The withdrawal of part of the Soviet forces promised by Secretary

General Gorbachev will be carried out within a few days from now. The Soviet Government while announcing this has also expressed the hope that the withdrawals would continue as soon as an agreement is signed at Geneva. Hopes have gone up and the Pakistan foreign minister has also expressed the likelihood that the Iceland summit between the Soviet Union and the United States would bring about a possible agreement on the Afghan issue.

Under the circumstances, a plan to physically transfer a large section of population from one side of the country to the other would not be right. A country like Afghanistan cannot afford it. It is comparatively small and not naturally so well endowed that populations may be planted in places where nature has not willed them to grow. And so, it is a strong presumption that such transfers cannot remain in place in the face of nature. That is unless Kabul has enough forces to keep them there with bayonets. It is likely they would eventually filter out and be a burden elsewhere. Afghanistan had a prewar population of 15 million. Part of this 3.2 million are in Pakistan, 1.5 million are in Iran, and nearly a million have been killed. This is nothing but a genocide of a nation.

Khamene'i Briefed by Joint Staff Chief on War Status

LD090653 Tehran IRNA in English 0644 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 9 IRNA — Chief of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic Army, Colonel Esma'il Sohrabi, met with president and head of the Supreme Defence Council, 'Ali Khamene'i, here Wednesday.

During the meeting Colonel Sohrabi briefed the president on present status of the Armed Forces in their fight against the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and the combat readiness of Muslim combatants.

Meanwhile the president received members of the Majlis Plan and Budget Committee and two other deputies Wednesday.

The deputies reported to the president on economic situation of the country and one of them presented to the president some gold and jewelry donated by the people to be used for war efforts.

Velayati's UN Speech Urges Punishment of Aggression

PM081601 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 2 Oct 86 pp 3-18

[Unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent report comprising "full text" of 2 October speech to UN General Assembly by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati — untitled]

[Excerpts] The United Nations today is the only organization that can strive to achieve a sensible and just political rule for this international family, so full of problems and issues. Therefore, this organization's heavy responsibility is undeniable. [passage omitted]

We believe that this organization has had some successes. This body has created a huge forum for international communications in all fields, from economy to politics, and from culture to science and technology. This very fact has done a tremendous amount to promote the idea of a unified international family regardless of color or creed, culture or language. The other achievement of the United Nations has been to eliminate slavery.

Resolution 1514 was a primal scream against the control of innocent nations by powerful countries, and today colonialism in the old sense of the word has died for many of them. Independent countries are being born one after another, and this is something very valuable and praiseworthy. But the plague of colonialism has been replaced by something dangerous called "neocolonialism." This neocolonialism has infected many countries and is very important, and we have to study its roots. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, although underdevelopment clears the way for neocolonialism, the major powers have succeeded in gaining control over other countries mostly because economics do not prevail in relations within international organizations, so that the national security, independence, and territorial integrity of member countries are not safeguarded. [passage omitted]

Modern international relations are ruled by the principle of power and control, and this is why we must be concerned about peace and security in the world. The United Nations has not only been inactive in countering this dangerous situation but has actually accepted the status quo. [passage omitted]

Today, international peace is threatened only by the victorious [in World War II] powers, so that giving a veto to the permanent members of the Security Council makes a joke of the international family. As long as this birthright remains in the UN Charter, this organization can take no serious action to combat aggression.

The Security Council's experiences over the past few years proves our point. You can see that there has been no significant or effective UN movement in the past few years with regard to aggressions against the territorial integrity and independence of any country, including nations in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, or in Iran, Libya, or Afghanistan. In some cases we see the Security Council becoming very active with regard to the crimes of one aggressor and even going so far as to support the aggressor rather than the victim. [passage omitted]

Mr President, if for any reason the United Nations fails in its main duty, which is to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of nations and international peace, it must at least support those peoples who have decided to resist aggression. This is the least that can be expected from this international organization. Therefore, supporting liberation movements and backing regimes which have achieved independence following a popular revolution and struggle must be the main duty of the United Nations. [passage omitted]

One of the prime examples of this is the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the establishment of the revolutionary Islamic Republic of Iran. From the time of its establishment this regime has been the target of aggressions. I do not want to go too far back in history to find the roots. But a recent political event in our country was the coup arranged by the CIA in 1953, which led to the rule of the puppet Pahlavi regime. The people of Iran never accepted this pressure and started to resist it. This came to fruition in 1979. It goes without saying that during those 25 years of struggle thousands of Iran's best children sacrificed their lives and the people of Iran went through very hard days. Under the aggressors' rule nothing was safe from the looters: They stole our oil wealth, our culture and language were ravaged, the economy became sick and useless, and so forth. The Islamic Revolution in Iran provoked a cultural movement in the Islamic world and among the downtrodden peoples. This movement carries a message of resistance against all acts of oppression, and its lesson is one of sacrifice in order to achieve independence and justice. The Islamic Revolution's victory worried the oppressive powers greatly, and that is why from the very beginning of the revolution the chain of plots started, one after the other. This continuous plot emanated from the aggressive foreign superpowers, and it will be defeated with the unified defense of the Muslim people. The situation became so bad that the United States staged a direct military aggression against Iran during the incident at Tabas.

A widespread economic boycott and a huge all-round propaganda onslaught were added to the total sum of aggressions against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Although these plots were defeated right from the start, the entire period has seen no sign of any effective or positive UN action. Did the total sum of these aggressions have no connection with the United Nations' proper duties? In many cases a small incident becomes a huge issue in this organization. Emergency meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly are held and resolutions are issued one after another. Actions are condemned and apologies offered. When it comes to Iran, an economic boycott is imposed, foreign powers meddle in our internal affairs, and Iran is besigned and then attacked. Yet it seems as if nothing has happened.

The series of plots finally culminated in an extensive military attack by Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This aggression has now been going on for more than 6 years and is still continuing.

Mr President, without a doubt, one of the biggest plots staged against the Islamic Revolution is the widespread, pre-planned military attack of the Iraqi regime against the land of Iran. This aggression is the first of its kind since World War II in terms of the area covered and the number of forces involved. On 22 September 1980, all of a sudden more than 12 divisions and several independent brigades attacked Iranian territory, with unique savagery, from air, land, and sea. Defenseless towns and villages fell one after the other and the aggressor army took civilians as prisoners. The crimes committed by the aggressive Iraqis have no bounds and rival the crimes of Attilla the Hun and Genghis Khan in history.

Thousands of kilometers of our land were occupied by the Iraqi military from the first days of the aggression and more than 1,000 towns and villages were destroyed. Some towns such as Qasr-e Shirin and Naft Shahr are still in Iraqi hands.

To discover a motive and a principle reason for the attack of the Iraqi regime is not difficult and does not need complex analyses. It is enough to witness the behavior of the aggressor in the military, political, and propagandistic arena.

The fact that Iraq undertook such an aggression in such an extensive manner and that its army advanced up to the point where it met resistance and obstacles is itslf proof that Iraq in no way meant only to solve a border dispute. The speeches of Saddam himself leave no doubt that the aggressive Iraqi regime's main goal was to topple the Islamic Revolution regime. There are maps drawn up by Saddam and the Iraqi regime, even in school books and in other places, where some parts of Iran are separated. These facts all point to the truth that the aggressive Iraqi regime had the intention of capturing vast portions of Iranian territory.

In other words, the Iran-Iraq war is nothing but an extensive act of aggression by one regime against the independence, national rights, and territorial integrity of another nation. Of course, in this particular case we have to add aggression against a revolution as well.

The timing of the attack has special importance. Iraq, in a naive and simple calculation, thought that the revolution did not have the necessary strength in Iran. The army, they thought, was weak. Iraq undertook this crime in full confidence of its own victory. Of course, the Iraqi regime did not worry in the least about international organizations. It was sure of a victory, and the current logic prevalent in international relations is to accept new conditions — which Iraq saw to be in its interest.

When they saw such an aggression launched against them, our people had only two choices: One was to surrender in the face of force, the other was to resist. Our people are a proud nation, freedom-loving and brave, and they did not receive their Islamic Revolution as a gift from any of the superpowers. This revolution bore fruit as a result of the courage and struggle of thousands of its men and women after many long years. An act of aggression against the revolution was for every person in our country an aggression against our very existence. From the first day the aggressor launched the war against us, we have proudly made him regret his action, we have said only one thing, and we have acted on our word.

The aggressor has to be condemned and punished. Peace has to be established based on justice between the two countries and throughout the region. In our resistance we have relied only on God Almighty and on our own strength. If we were to describe our achievements we would have to say to the peoples who are facing aggression that, if the nations of the world make a firm decision to counter an act of aggression against their land, independence, and national sovereignty, the people will succeed -- even if they are all alone and the aggressors are in the service of others. It could be Hitler or Saddam; in either case he will encounter the same fate.

Iraq has not only committed an act of betrayal against human rights and international peace by staging a military aggression against our country, but it has also broken the world record in war crimes during the past 6 years. Unfortunately, despite a specific UN report about the physical torture of Iranians in Iraqi camps and despite the advice given in that report, there have as yet been no changes in this area. Attacks on residential areas and the war of the cities which martyred thousands of our men and women, old and young, constitute another of the war crimes committed by the Saddam regime. The 12 June 1984 agreement did not last very long, and Iraq only refrained from its crimes for a very short time. As has been mentioned in UN documents, Iraq boldly and openly renewed its attacks on civilian targets. This crime continues today.

Attacks against civil aircraft are a rare occurrence in the world. How can international organizations stand by and watch a government undertaking such savage crimes when the same government clearly issued the 17 March 1981 accord? The latest example of this was the attack against a passenger airliner belonging to (Aseman) airlines flying over the city of Ahvaz on 20 February 1985, which resulted in the martyrdom of about 40 of its civilian passengers.

Mr Chairman, one of the horrible crimes committed by Iraq is the repeated use of chemical weapons. Following the 1985 and 1984 UN reports which confirmed that chemical weapons had been used, another UN report specified that Iraq had continually used chemical weapons over a vast area. This report was the result of the findings and visit by a group sent to the Kordestan area on behalf of the secretary general. This report is one of the

most important international documents and is the first proven case since the founding of the United Nations in which a country has been named for violating the important 1925 Geneva Convention. Unfortunately, it has yet to be attended to or reviewed.

Some Western and Arab countries and also some nonaligned and Muslim nations took clear positions with regard to this crime committed by Iraq. The UN Security Council on 21 March 1986 condemned the Iraqi regime, but these positions and views are not enough compared to the widespread implications of the Iraqis' inhuman actions. This is why, following the Security Council statement, Iraq deployed chemical weapons five more times, on 22 and 23 March and then in April and May. It even used chemical weapons in residential areas.

The Security Council has a real responsibility in this regard. If a small country like Iraq is permitted to violate one of the most important international accords in this brazen manner, with regard to weapons that figure prominently in arms limitation talks, what guarantee can there be for other existing accords and agreements or even any future agreements?

The international community expects the Security Council to condemn the renewed use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime in a resolution, and it should clearly ask that regime to give definite promises in this regard. It should also ask different countries to stop exporting chemicals and technology to Iraq that can be used in the manufacture of chemical weapons. It should impose strict regulations in this field. Also, because the 1925 Geneva Convention has been weakened by the effects of Iraq's deployment of chemical weapons, the Security Council should ask different countries to once again issue a pledge to honor that convention.

Another UN duty is to ban the export of chemical weapons to Iraq. Although there is a slight possibility that mustard gas is being produced by Iraq itself using various imported chemical substances, nerve gas, whose use has been confirmed in the 1984 UN report, is a highly complex chemical weapon which is most certainly being exported to Iraq by technologically advanced nations. There are enough witnesses and documents to prove this claim. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, what is the legal body that can look into Iraq's violations of international agreements? We think that, for example, the International Court in The Hague should be able to look into violations of the Geneva Convention by Iraq, independently and regardless of our conditions. I hope that those involved with international affairs think deeply about these issues, and I hope that this organization can look into constructive suggestions in this regard.

Mr Chairman, without a doubt the Iraqi regime's overt and widespread aggressions against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its consequences, which have now entered their 7th year, are endangering the security of the region and are a serious threat to world peace. Today this war is considered one of the world's most important issues. Different countries have taken different positions in connection with the war, and these can be divided into three groups.

The first group consists of countries which in practical terms have never failed to help Iraq, the aggressor. In terms of sending deadly weapons and financial and economic aid and in terms of political support, these countries mostly include the superpowers and their lackeys. These nations say many cunning things in their diplomatic slogans. In words alone they say that war and bloodshed are bad things and that the two sides have to negotiate, but in their actions, by giving continued help to the aggressor, they have in effect caused the war to be prolonged. If our problems with Iraq were limited to a piece of land, a sum of money, or some such thing, negotiations would make sense. But Iraq attacked us in order to topple our regime and did whatever was in its power. Is there one sane human in the world who is willing to negotiate over his very existence? It seems that these countries in the first group have no other aim than to save the aggressor, because he has been defeated and they are worried.

Can we push the aggressor out of our territory by negotiation? It was the never-ending battle of our warriors that pushed the aggressor out of our country, step by step. We are now asking the chairman, the secretary general, and all representatives to give us one example of one time during these 6 years when Iraq, on its own initiative and independently, has pulled back from our land. We have liberated every bit of our land with the blood of our loved ones. In such a case, who would be so naive as to talk about Iraq's peace-loving intentions?

Mr Chairman, if you will permit me, I will tell the truth. The Islamic Revolution destroyed one of the biggest U.S. control bases in the region. Instead of the puppet regime that was in power under U.S. control, this regime has established a rule which is not and does not want to be under the control of any of the superpowers. Nonalignment is practiced in the policies of the Islamic Republic in its true meaning. Every day more and more countries understand the achievement of such a status and like this principle, which is more and more to the disadvantage of the United States. Combating this trend is the main aim in the major powers' support for the aggressor Iraqi regime.

The second group includes those countries which have taken a more or less neutral position with regard to our two countries and only condemn the fighting and the bloodshed. My question to this group of countries in the international family is this: What position would they take if such an aggression were launched against their country, if their country were destroyed under the boots of foreign soldiers? What would they expect of other nations? Would they not at least ask that the aggressor be condemned and punished? In any case, why should they think themselves different from other nations in the international community? These friends should know that, if aggression is not condemned, if it becomes acceptable, or else if the aggressors of the world find out that they have an escape route, without a doubt this issue will be repeated. In that case we shall witness the daily increase of aggressors and aggression. Then the possibility that any of the Western countries might be attacked will increase. On the other hand, being part of the international community cannot be without its responsibilities.

Safeguarding world peace and security is the duty of all members. In any case, aggression is the biggest threat to world peace

and security. It makes sense for the aggressor to be condemned and punished so that world peace will not be threatened.

The third group includes those countries which gradually, during the years of the imposed war, have moved in the direction of justice. With a doubt, this movement is noted, but it needs to quicken its pace. Progress toward a just solution should not be achieved only within the framework of bilateral relations. Before considering the strengthening of bilateral ties, we think of strengthening international principles based on justice. Condemning the act of staging a war, must be an answer to the conscience of mankind before it is a response to the will of the victims.

Mr Chairman, we feel that the war is nearing its final stages. The end of the war, which will without doubt include punishment for the aggressive Iraqi regime, will also have many positive results for peace in the region and for the international community.

There is little time left for those countries and organizations which for any reason have failed to do their international duty with regard to the Iraqi aggression to make up for this. We announce that, in accordance with all world principles and regulations, the responsibility for war cannot be divided. Viewing the start and the continuation of the war as two sets of responsibilities contradicts the most basic international principles. Iraq is responsible for the whole of the war, both its start and its continuation. Of course, those who helped the aggressive Iraqi regime have a responsibility with regard to the continuation of the war.

Mr Chairman, describing the crimes and savagery of the imposed war will take a long time, and in any case we believe that an even more important issue that we have to discuss in this organization is the future situation of the sensitive, important, and strategic area of the Persian Gulf. Our region cannot bear another destructive war. The imposed Iraqi war has wasted many important resources of the area. We and other nations of the area have to use everything at our disposal to create a situation in order to establish a lasting peace in the region. We must have a plan that guarantees the security of the area, the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all the countries in the area.

Even now there are hopeful signs that signal the possibility of stable, friendly relations being established among all the nations in the region. We have to strengthen these hopes and make them come true. We are ready to enter into action in order to safeguard the long-term strategic security of the region. Of course this action cannot be one-sided. If, despite all these hopes, some of the area's countries, instead of thinking about the above-mentioned matters, continue to support the flimsy Saddam regime, they will hurt their own national interests. With the removal of the roots of aggression, our area has all the necessary elements to achieve a lasting peace. Revealing these elements to the countries of the area can be considered our most effective duty. We can reveal these elements as soon as possible, in order to remove any excuse for major powers to meddle in the region.

Mr Chairman, the need to look into the future with regard to regional peace is not limited to the Persian Gulf. The continued occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops has unfortunately created the right atmosphere for more violence in the area, which has threatened the peace and security of the entire region.

The Geneva talks, for reasons predicted by the Islamic Republic, have not achieved success. Rather they have become an excuse for the continued presence of the occupying forces and the confusion of world public opinion. This has made the talks a negative aspect in the DRA issue. It has become more evident that the occupation of Afghanistan, which was originally carried out in order to solve the Afghan people's problems in the face of foreign threats, is today the biggest problem for the people of Afghanistan. More than that, it has strengthened the excuse for some Western powers to have a presence there.

Our region's security can no longer be the sacrificial lamb in superpower competitions and rivalry. The issue of Afghanistan cannot be solved within the framework of providing for one superpower's interests. The principles announced by the Islamic Republic, whose truth has been proven, is more evident today: the unconditional and rapid withdrawal of the occupying forces in order to allow the people of Afghanistan to determine their own fate, the unimpeded return of all Afghan refugees, and noninterference by any country in the Afghans' internal affairs. These principles must form the basis of any viable solution to the Afghan issue. Afghanistan needs stability, and that stability can only be achieved through the establishment of an independent, nonaligned regime, dependent on its people's support. Of course the foreign policy of such a regime cannot be other than to establish friendly ties with all countries of the region, especially neighbors.

The situation in Afghanistan affects our national security directly, and the continued entry of Afghan refugees into our country has caused us practical problems, and this is why we are watching the developments in the DRA carefully.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, despite all the problems that we have at this sensitive and historic time, has always looked after some 2 million Afghan refugees. In any event, the international duties of the world community dictate that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees look seriously into this issue. [passage omitted]

Mr Chairman, this General Assembly must also take a close look at the issue of terrorism. Resolution 4.61 was passed with many footnotes in order to get the United States to accept it. The United States itself accepted this framework but nevertheless undertook unprecedented aggression with the excuse of terrorism. This is why this current General Assembly has to define terrorism and government-sponsored terrorism and analyze its roots.

The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the real victims of terrorism, either individual or government-sponsored, are the Third World nations. But because they do not have access to the international mass media, terrorism in these countries is ignored, while small isolated incidents that involve Western countries become the most important international news items. [passage omitted]

While condemning terrorism in all its shapes and forms, incuding government-sponsored terrorism, we recognize the rights of liberation movements to continue their struggle. We ask that countries, especially in the West, do not give facilities to terrorist groups, and we ask that the present conventions on this issue be strengthened. [passage omitted]

Iraq Urges UN Resolution To Prevent 'Great Offensive'

NC090736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] REUTER reports that the UN Security Council published a resolution last night calling on Iran and Iraq to implement UN Security Council Resolution 528 of 24 February 1986 on the Iran-Iraq war.

The recent UN Security Council met following a request by the Iraqi regime, Jordan, Morocco, and a number of other Arab countries. In their request, the Iraqi regime and its mentors referred to what they described as the threat of a great offensive by the Iranian forces. They called for the UN Security Council to take a strong stand to prevent this offensive and to bring Iran to the negotiating table.

The UN Security Council's resolution last night calls on the UN secretary general to increase his efforts with the warring parties to ensure the implementation of UN Resolution 528. He was also requested to submit a report on his activities to the UN Security Council no later than 30 November 1986. The resolution assigns the Security Council's next session with the task of studying what it calls prerequisites for establishing a lasting peace in accordance with the UN Charter.

It should be recalled that before the recent UN Security Council meeting, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Islamic Republic's foreign minister, had affirmed that if the Security Council does not adopt an impartial stand on the imposed war and condemn both Iraq's military aggression against Islamic Iran and the crimes of Baghdad — namely, the deployment of chemical weapons, attacks on civilian areas, and attacks on neutral commercial vessels and passenger planes — then Iran will consider the UN Security Council resolutions to be void and contrary to the UN Charter.

Musavi Delivers Speeches in Fars on War, Economy

PM080917 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Sep 86 p 18

[Unidentified *Keyhan* correspondent report on Prime Minister Musavi's trip to Shiraz]

[Excerpts] Engineer Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister, who is visiting Shiraz in order to open a chemistry PhD course at Shiraz University, gave a speech following a tour of the chemistry faculty's laboratories in the university's science department.

This is the first PhD course in chemistry in Iran. During his speech the prime minister commented on the importance of university research and said: We want to utilize our brains and our science in the manner that we want. These universities are the basis of our growth, a movement in the direction of scientific growth, and a sign of our effort toward self-sufficiency and independence. [passage omitted]

During his visit to Shiraz the prime minister also met with the militant clergy of Fars Province yesterday morning and gave a speech. During this speech he outlined the country's political, economic, and military situation. He commented on the problems caused by the arrogant powers in order to weaken the revolution. He praised the heroic resistance of the people and said: The main example for this resistance and patience in the face of difficulties comes from Islamic ideology and the leadership of the imam of ummah.

He spoke about the efforts of the enemies of the revolution to lower the country's hard currency revenues and said: We have accepted and agreed not to allow the drop in our hard currency earnings to affect the war and the fronts. The government has tried to cut back in the services sector so that the basic fundamental programs would not be damaged.

Musavi added: The government has tried with all its might to bring into production the Mobarakeh plant and dozens of other projects which will play an important role in the country's economy. We have planned the country's executive policies in such a way as to be able to bear any condition so that under no circumstances would we have to ask for foreign loans. Our enemies' real plan, as part of their economic adventurism, was to force us into a compromise in this war that has been imposed on our revolution. But our people, who have emerged victorious from all aspects of the revolution, have met the conditions with revolutionary patience and tolerated problems without relinquishing one bit of their revolutionary principles and slogans. [passage omitted]

The prime minister stressed: The government's policy is to rebuild areas damaged by the enemy. The government's slogan is: If the enemy destroys, our reconstruction power has to be greater than his destructive power. The backbone of this guarantee is our religious people and workers who rebuild their workshops with bleeding faces and bodies wounded by shrapnel. This is how the country is managed. [passage omitted]

Yesterday afternoon the prime minister took part in the Fars Province administrative meeting, also attended by the governor general, administrative officials, military commanders, police, and local officers. He gave a speech and commented on the Iranian victories in the Val Fajr-8 and Mehran operations and the effects of these victories on the morale of the flimsy Iraqi regime.

He said: Iraq today has received economic blows and this is why it has sent 40 percent of its office workers to the fronts. This is occurring at a time when we are moving toward making our own weapons and while we receive no foreign loans. The commanders of the Islamic army fill the void left by lack of weapons with technique, the bravery of the Islamic warriors, and the people's resistance and they will reply to any act of arrogance in the region.

The prime minister added: The lower currency reserves have had no effects on the war fronts, whereas Iraq is dependent in

every sense of the word on the superpowers and has to pay back huge loans to France, Yugoslavia, Italy, and so forth.

The prime minister said: A comprehensive 2-year plan has been devised for the country which is unique, and the general outlines for the war and other things have been forseen in the plan.

The prime minister said: If God is willing, we shall be able to prove in March 1987 [the beginning of the Iranian new year] that oil will not have a role in our country's economy. This is because in a single year our meat and dairy products alone come to some 2,300 billion rials, which is more than our industrial output.

In another part of his speech the prime minister said that employment and control of inflation are two of the government's important issues. He added: We have the duty to solve the people's and the country's problems and we should not allow these problems to cause issues on a national scale. We have to regard this important issue in practical terms so that we may be able to show resistance against the United States, world arrogance, and the Saddam regime, which the world aggressors have armed to the teeth.

He concluded by saying: Officials have to activate their offices and reply to the people's problems and they must have contacts with the masses. They should not sacrifice the interests of the population for the sake of the interests of a special group. They should avoid individualistic decisions and should put aside private matters and friendship. [passage omitted]

Says War With Iraq at 'Decisive Stage'

LD081702 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 8, IRNA — The heroic resistance of our Muslim nation has brought the imposed-war to a decisive stage and by further mobilizing our people, we will end the war successfully during this year of destiny, said Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Tuesday.

Premier Musavi, speaking to a group of ulema, and also commanders and members of Basij bases from western and southern Tehran, added that Iraqi regime is now under extreme military, economic, and political pressure.

He said that the cooperation between our people and our ulema has proved that they will defend revolution and the Islamic Republic tooth and nail and shatter the dreams of our enemies to overcome us.

He added that our Muslim nation has bravely stood up to the enemies, armed with the power of faith and this is a lesson for all the world.

Besharati Comments on Visit to Latin America

LD081324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] During a press conference this morning, Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati described the outcome of his recent trip to Brazil, Peru, and Argentina saying: In the course of my trip to Brazil talks were held on various issues including the imposed war and Brazil's military assistance to the Iraqi regime. Brazil accepted that Iraq started the war.

Referring to Iraq's $2.8 billion debt to Brazil, he said: In a memorandum of understanding foundations were prepared to set up the two countries' joint commission and it was agreed to hold the meeting before the end of the current Christian year.

Announcing that Peru will open its embassy in Tehran soon, Mr Besharati added: That country's authorities expressed a desire to expand bilateral relations including agricultural exchanges involving livestock, poultry, fishmeal, and similar products.

In conclusion, referring to the fact that trade with Argentina, particularly in the purchase of wheat, will be on a barter basis and oil will be delivered to that country, Mr Besharati declared that the two countries' relations will be upgraded from the charge d'affaires to the ambassadorial level.

Commentary Criticizes GCC, Support for Iraq

NC081048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Commentary by the Central News Unit Research Group entitled: "The Continuation of Saddam's Crimes and the Futile Efforts by World Arrogance"]

[Text] Iraq's Ba'thist regime, supported by world arrogance and its regional mentors, has recently carried out fresh attacks against civilian areas and certain economic and labor centers. During these attacks, two industrial-labor centers in Khuzestan Province were damaged by Iraqi Ba'thist planes and several civilians, as well as toiling Muslim workers, were killed. In the wake of these attacks, the War Propaganda Office issued a statement in which it announced that the combatants of Islam had carried out resistance operations against Iraq's Ba'thist regime. Attacks were launched against economic and industrial installations in Basra and Khanaqin, the statement added, and the 7th Army Command headquarters, as well as economic installations in Iraq's Al-Kut, were destroyed. Four Iraqi planes were also downed when they tried to raid Iranian cities.

Saddam's recent crimes, in the form of raids on Iranian cities, take place when Saddam's mentors have begun to make increased but futile efforts in international organizations, particularly at the United Nations. Representatives from Persian Gulf littoral states have expressed concern about the war and have called for an immediate UN Security Council meeting to discuss it. They have also asked the United States and other permanent UN members to increase pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran to end Iraq's war against it.

The efforts being made by these countries come at a time when the victories achieved by the combatants of Islam this year have left the Iraqi regime repeatedly defeated, despite assistance from these very countries. They come at a time when a dark future awaits Saddam and the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. Following the green light given by the Persian Gulf states, countries like the

United States and Britain have begun activities in the region in tandem with distributed comments. These remarks primarily focus on support for Iraq's Ba'thist regime. These countries seek to achieve their own objectives in the Persian Gulf and to pave the road for a greater presence in the region. Preparations in this regard were started by the propaganda machinery of world arrogance weeks ago.

In line with these goals, the U.S. Navy commander affirmed in an interview with the *Al-Bayan* newspaper that the United States has interests in the Persian Gulf and is striving to defend them. General George Crist, commander of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, also arrived in Doha for talks with Qatari officials on the military situation in the Persian Gulf. He held additional talks with the defense ministers of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. According to DPA reports, the GCC defense ministers also met at the same time. At the end of their conference, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah announced that the responsibility for defending the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf rests on the shoulders of the world and not on those of the Gulf states. Mr 'Abdallah Bisharah made this statement despite the fact that he had announced in New York a week earlier that inviting the United States and other NATO militarists to the Persian Gulf would be tantamount to kissing the gallows.

The clear contradiction seen in the remarks by Mr 'Abdallah Bisharah is proof of the weakness within the GCC and the helplessness its members feel in decisively tackling existing problems. GCC members should think very carefully about this and precisely assess the possible impacts their acts and requests may have. They should bear in mind what crucial effects an invitation to the hegemonists to declare their military presence in the Persian Gulf might have and how this could cast them into a horrific abyss that will never be in their interests.

In evaluating the issues pertaining to the Persian Gulf, these countries should also realize that current developments in the war and the strong presence of the forces of Islam vis-a-vis Saddam's crimes have never before been so much in favor of the establishment of lasting peace and security in the region. Instead of their overt and covert support, they should try to destroy the root of the aggression and sedition.

Health Minister on WHO Session, Iraq as Future Host

LD082227 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Dr Marandi, the minister of health, treatment and medical training who travelled to Kuwait in order to participate in the 33rd session of the regional committee of the World Health Organization [WHO] on his return to Tehran today, in an interview with a central news unit reporter, talked about the results of this trip and the stance adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the WHO session. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Marandi, while describing the outcome of the WHO session could you please also tell us about the stance adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the session.

[Marandi] [Passage omitted on general topics discussed] Among other questions discussed was one relating to chemical bombs and weapons and we asked that this issue be placed on the agenda, and as usual, they did not agree to this. In particular, some countries appeared to have entered into collusion beforehand to prevent this topic from being included in the agenda. We were a witness to the same kind of behavior during the last session but, finally we did manage to make ourselves heard in defense of the point that this topic should be placed on the agenda and we also said what we had to say about Iraq's use of chemical weapons and its condemnation.

Another question raised and discussed in the final day of the session was where the WHO session should be held next year. Some time ago Iraq had requested that it be held there and it appears that Arab countries had agreed to this. However, we protested and argued that a country that does not take the fundamentals of health into consideration may turn around and say that it did not have to do such things, and particularly, taking note that Iraq is continuously bombing out cities, we too may, in certain special circumstances be forced to take certain measures. We basically feel that Baghdad is not a secure place for future sessions. In any case, in spite of these arguments they still went ahead and approved that the next session be held in Iraq. But, we are hopeful that, God willing, in the course of the next few months, the fate of Saddam and the Saddamist regime will be decided, and God willing, by next year when the WHO session meets, a popular and Muslim government will be in power in Iraq so that we too (?will be able to both pay pilgrimage to Karbala') and also to attend the meeting. [passage omitted][end recording]

Tehran: Kurdish Moslims Capture Iraqi Base 2 Oct

LD082144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Following an attack by Iraqi Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries on an enemy military base on the Kirkuk-Sulaymaniyah axis in the vicinity of Band-e Bazian on 2 October, the enemy base fell and five Saddamist troops were captured by the Iraqi Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries. Also the weapons, equipment, and ammunition kept in that base were captured intact.

Another report from inside Iraqi territory indicates that the Zionist Ba'thist regime ruling Iraq, as revenge for its continuous defeats and the blows it has suffered at the hands of the Iraqi Kurdish Muslim revolutionaries, using advanced weapons intended to launch an attack on the headquarters of the Kurdish Muslim peshmergas in the Mar-e Resh region. The attack was repulsed, however, thanks to the resistance put up by the Hezbollahi peshmergas and the Ba'thist mercenaries were forced to retreat after heavy losses.

Hungarian Television Film Crew Visits Al-Faw

LD082026 Tehran IRNA in English 1706 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Oct 8, IRNA — A team of cameramen from the Hungarian state radio and television network visited the liberated Iraqi port city of Al-Faw Wednesday

and filmed and filed reports on the victories of the Iranian Muslim combatants.

On seeing the heavy fortifications of the Ba'thist troops at this strategic peninsula they were astonished at the valour of the Iranian forces in crossing the Arvand River and overcoming these hurdles during the Val-Fajr-Eight operations on February 9 which liberated Al-Faw.

The Hungarians posed a question to a volunteer soldier at Al-Faw, as to why the Iranians are fighting Iraq; the soldier replied that Iran had not initiated the war and was only carrying out its right of self-defence in a conflict imposed upon it at the behest of the superpowers.

The soldier also said that Iranian forces will hand over the liberated city to Iraqi Muslims after they triumph over the Ba'thist troops. "We are fighting to rid the Iraqi Muslim people of their hated Ba'thist regime". He added, "We do not covet Iraqi territory."

Head of the political section of the Hungarian television network told IRNA that he was certain that Iraqi forces can never recapture Al-Faw and that Iranian combatants have no covetous eye on Iraq's territory. He also said that he was highly impressed by the high morale of the Iranian Muslim combatants.

The cameramen also visited the city of Abadan, Khuzestan Province, and filmed the residential areas including a church devastated by Iraqi long range artillery fire.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Artillery Fire Foils Iraqi Acts

LD081853 Tehran IRNA in English 1807 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Oct 8, IRNA — Heavy Iranian artillery prevented engineering units of Iraq's Seventh Division Corps from excavating canals and fortifying positions west of the salt plant, Al-Faw peninsula, Wednesday.

In another development the coastal artillery fire of the naval forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) disrupted Iraqi maritime patrols around the oil platform of Al-Bakr in the Khawur 'Abdallah.

Meanwhile, Iraqi war planes raided the city of Abadan, Khuzestan Province, twice Tuesday wounding eight civilians and damaging some residential units.

Communique No 2,618

LD081555 Tehran IRNA in English 1537 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 8, IRNA — Iranian long range artillery pounded Iraq's economic-industrial centers around the Iraqi cities of Khanaqin and Basra early Wednesday inflicting substantial losses, said a military communique here.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2618 [number as received] said that the shelling of Iraqi industrial economic centers was a reprisal against Iraqi air raids on Iranian industrial and economic centers, Tuesday.

At least 10 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several enemy gun emplacements destroyed when Iranian forces shelled Iraqi positions and supply routes in Hajj 'Umran, Sardasht, and Marivan (northwestern fronts) on Tuesday, the communique said.

Iranian gendarmerie forces reconnoitered and shelled Iraqi positions in the southern fronts Tuesday killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements, two command jeeps, one munitions dump, and one mortar launcher of theirs. They also silenced enemy fire in Nowsud, the communique said.

Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected 12 foreign cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Monday and Tuesday, but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying war-related cargo for Iraq.

In the western fronts, the communique said, a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and 15 enemy gun emplacements and observation posts destroyed by Iranian artillery fire on Tuesday. Exchange of artillery fire in these fronts raged somewhat more heavily in the Mehran region.

The communique furthermore said that Iranian forces shelled a convoy of enemy patrols in the Mehran region, central sector of the battle fronts, Tuesday inflicting casualties and losses on them and forcing enemy patrols to flee.

Movement of Iraqi supply columns was checked in Panjwin, northwestern fronts, on Tuesday, according to the communique.

FBIS-SAS-86-197
Friday
10 October 1986
Vol VIII No 197

Daily Report

SOUTH ASIA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian warplanes bombed the Al-Bakr oil platform 9 October "inflicting considerable damage," and the Basra operational theater was subjected to "heavy artillery fire," according to a military communique cited by IRNA.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the seventh UN Security Council resolution on the war as "unjust," Tehran radio reported. The resolution, which responds to pressure from supporters of the "aggressor" Iraq, clearly demonstrates the council's "gross failure" to carry out its duties in accordance with the UN Charter, the Foreign Ministry said, reiterating Iran's readiness to cooperate with international peace efforts that take necessary steps toward the condemnation and punishment of the aggressor. A Tehran radio commentary added that U.S. official expressions of concern over Iraq's ability to withstand a possible Iranian offensive testify to "major global collusion" to force an Iranian compromise.

On the other hand, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said his country is "happy" with the solidarity of the Security Council members in passing a "resolution for peace," INA reported.

The agency also noted that Iraq has granted political asylum to the four Iranian athletes who defected to the Iraqi Consulate in Seoul.

Iran

USSR Relations — Iran is ready to "consolidate its good-neighborly relations" with the USSR, the Iranian ambassador in Moscow told Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium, in remarks reported by Tehran radio. The two sides stressed the importance of cooperation and expressed satisfaction with the "trend of growing relations," the radio added.

Relations With Syria — Observers in Damascus believe that Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust's current visit to Syria is linked with the recent kidnapping of a Syrian diplomat in Tehran, the clandestine Voice of the Liberation of Iran radio reported. Syria asked for official explanations of the incident, the radio said, and Iran immediately dispatched Rafiqdust to "apologize" to the Syrian regime.

Lebanon

A PLO spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the Amal Movement of escalating its attacks on the Al-Rashidiyah refugee camp, stating that six Palestinians were killed and 50 were wounded by artillery fire 9 October. Amal has also arrested over 400 Palestinians in the area and has begun evicting all Palestinians residing in houses outside the camps, the spokesman asserted. AFP subsequently reported further fighting at Al-Rashidiyah 10 October, noting that the coordination committee charged with implementing a cease-fire left the camp without securing an agreement.

As for the situation in the Christian sector, a Maronite source disclosed that over 60 people were executed and 250 were arrested in the wake of the unsuccessful assault by Elie Hubayqah's men 27 September, according to AFP. Maronite bishops issued a statement condemning the killings, the agency said, but a Lebanese Forces source claimed that corpses found in the area were followers of Hubayqah killed in the fighting, not execution victims.

Israel

Shim'on Peres announced his resignation as prime minister in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio 10 October, noting that this is in accordance with the coalition agreement. During his visit to Paris the previous day, Peres gave French President Francois Mitterrand a memorandum containing a proposal to establish an international alliance against terrorism, the radio noted.

Defense establishment and IDF sources expressed "amazement and discomfort" at Major General Yosi Peled's statement that war with Syria is "unavoidable," Jerusalem television reported. Peled, the commander of the IDF Northern Command, had told IDF radio that Syria is preparing for a confrontation within 1-3 years, though he said there is no immediate danger of war.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Najibullah Outlines Tasks in Training of Youths
LD091706 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1630 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Speech by PDPA General Secretary Najibullah at opening session of second congress of Afghan teachers in Kabul on 7 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed representatives and esteemed guests of the congress: On the instruction of the PDPA Central Committee allow me to sincerely and warmly greet you, the representatives and guests of the second teachers' congress and through you to greet all national personnel of education and training, and to express my profound gratitude for your difficult, complicated, sometimes dangerous, but extraordinarily essential work for our society. [applause]

Today in this hall the best representatives of the more than 20,000 strong army of the country's teachers have gathered in the high pedagogical council of our revolutionary country. They have gathered to talk about the problems which have drawn the attention of the party and our society; that is to say the problems concerning the training of the young subjects of democratic Afghanistan, our new generation and our future. [passage omitted]

First I want to report on the work accomplished by the Politburo since the 18th plenum. Five months have elapsed since the plenum. This period is a short time for our revolution; however, it is sufficient in order to satisfy whether the party adequately directs the people, the Armed Forces, and all revolutionary transformations.

Undoubtedly the main characteristics of this period is to endeavor for the subsequent consolidation of unity in the leadership of the party and to strengthen the principle of consultation; that is to say collectivism and openness. A noticeable role in this respect was played by the 19th plenum. [passage omitted]

Another important step has also been taken in that efforts have been made to bring about the unity of the PDPA with parties and the left democratic movement. In addition to the [words indistinct] who have joined the PDPA, a protocol will also soon be concluded with other organizations. Openness in party life has noticeably broadened. The past period can be described by one important word — reconstruction. [passage omitted]

Four secretaries of provincial party committees, have been removed from office because of major defects in their work. The leadership of the State Planning Committee and a number of ministries and departments is being strengthened. The links of the capital with the provinces are being consolidated. The mandates of Central Committee members and personnel of the Central Committee apparatus in particular provinces have been specified. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee pays increased attention to the Armed Forces. The issue of bringing the Army to full strength is being relentlessly solved. A step forward has been taken in this direction. We have succeeded in the highest level of conscription and call up in comparison to past years. A decrease in desertion has taken place for the first time. Measures have been taken to improve the living conditions of officers and men. Party and government leaders have regularly visited the companies of the Armed Forces and met with personnel. The resolutions issued to mark the days of the Army and Sarandoy [Soviet trained militia] and forces of the Ministry of State Security are having a major political and propaganda effect. [passage omitted]

Concerning party and government organization: The work on the draft constitution has ended. With the active assistance of teachers — you comrades and dear friends — we managed to successfully carry out and complete elections for the local organs of state power, I thank you formally. [applause]

While we are proud of our teachers and lecturers I inform you that over 2,500 teachers have been elected to councils and local assemblies. This is a great honor.

Concerning the party and the work of party training: The leadership of the party in this field has been consolidated. The Office of Education, Science and Public Health has been separated from the Propaganda Office. You now have your office in the Central Committee which only considers the problems of schools and institutions of higher education. More attention is being paid to the issue of youth training. The duties of the party have been comprehensively explained in our report presented to the 14th Plenum of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA]. The mandates of officials of the Central Committee and respective committees in Kabul educational institutions and provincial committees have been specified. A scientific council has commenced operation in the social sciences institute of the PDPA Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Foreign policy issues have been under constant control. The Politburo keeps the Geneva talks with Pakistan under close observation. Necessary changes have been made in foreign propaganda concerning Pakistan and Iran. Necessary measures are being taken concerning the internationalist training of the people and the deepening and broadening of Afghan-Soviet friendship. The propaganda and diplomatic work in order to support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and statements by M.S. Gorbachev have been strengthened.

We can continue talking about the work accomplished by the party but unfortunately the major issues concerning peace, the restoration of peace, and the cessation of war have not yet been solved. The Central Committee and the entire party concentrate all their efforts on the solution of these issues of vital importance.

Dear comrades, it is right to talk in detail today about one of the most important problems of our further development: reconstruction in the field of national culture, education and training:

The reconstruction of the structure of society is impossible without the gradual reconstruction of people's awareness. In order to attract the masses toward the revolution, it is necessary that all social strata and groups of people be informed of the need for change and its inevitability and fruitfulness. We should extract the best and most progressive and democratic examples

of the eternal cultural inheritance of the people and their proud national traditions and link them with the tasks of revolutionary growth. We should provide the foundations of knowledge for the people. We should break the chains of superstition which captivate the people, provide foundations for independent creativity, and facilitate the possibilities for the development of a new national revolutionary and democratic culture.

The principles of such revolutionary matters are firm. Look at the writings of Lenin which have analyzed the very first subjects in detail. For example, the article "The Traditions That We Reject" sets out the signs and marks of our values and priorities. Whose side are you on, teachers of culture? The question is one of choice which faces every intelligent human being who decides whether to be on the side of the people and their national culture which has been freed from centuries of captivity, or to act against them. There is also the article about the culture of the proletariat and its development. These are all fundamental foundations which should be understood by every intellectual who has devoted himself consciously to the service of the country.

Revolutionary changes in the culture, education, and training of the people means the training of the people in a spirit of loyalty to our common aspirations, the enhancement of the level of general education, and the elimination of illiteracy. This revolution should be carried out with all available means, and it is possible to say that the most important instrument is in the hands of you esteemed teachers: direct influence over the minds and hearts of the people and the training of the growing generation in the spirit of a new revolutionary culture. Outlining the matter in this way brings forward a series of specific tasks. Let us mention a number of the most important of these tasks:

First of all, there is the maintenance of general education and training for children of school age. We once issued a decree concerning compresory education. However, there is a long way to go before the implementation of Decree No 26. Presently we should consider that if we want to have a future educated generation, we should bring to the schools a majority of children aged 7 and 9 within the next year or two. If we lose the opportunity today, we might face problems in the future. New problems might arise. We might have to eliminate the illiteracy of those who have not been put in schools today. We understand that it is possible and necessary to remove such difficulties.

The second task is the training of the growing generation in a spirit of the aspirations of the April Revolution. The discussion here is over the unity of education and training. The final aim of the process of learning and education is solely as follows: the complete personality of the future educated human being, ideologically mature and loyal to the historical renewal of our homeland.

The third task is the urgent organization of nationwide education and training. A year ago, in April 1985, the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and the Council of Ministers approved a resolution in this regard. This resolution, however, has been implemented only slowly. Although certain experience has been obtained and some measures are being carried out, it is possible and necessary to speed up this work. Here, comrades, the initiative of each one of you teachers is necessary. You should be the pioneers of reforms in schools in your cities and provinces. The most important thing is that you must be very clear about the question as to what constitutes a modern school.

Let us answer these questions together: What is today's revolutionary school? First of all it is the fortress of revolution and the bulwark of the aspirations of our revolution, the center of training, and the home of the new revolutionary culture. Every word in our schools should penetrate the minds and hearts of the students and should form in them revolutionary belief, patriotism, and readiness to defend the homeland.

Second, such a school is the future of the revolution. Great tasks lie before your students of today. Today, the schools should prepare them for life in the future.

Third, school is the beginning of educational and technical advancement. We need new vocational cadres: teachers, engineers, and scientists. People are not born intellectuals, but are made into intellectuals in the course of life. School is the first phase of the organization of revolutionary intellectuals.

Finally, school is the field of battle. It is a field of battle attacking illiteracy centuries old. Such is the contemporary school. Comrades, how quickly our schools reach toward the implementation of this social task completely depends on you.

The aspirations of the April Revolution have many possibilities for the training of youths in a spirit of loyalty to their people and their homeland. However, in order to benefit the whole growing generation through these possibilities, the consistent and directed activity of the school and the teacher is necessary. The teacher is a central element in the new and revolutionary school. It is the teacher who transfers all the valuable and progressive phenomena in the area of education and culture and in the area of thought to the new generation. The teacher links time. He is the most important link in the chain of generations. A new school means a new teacher. Here we should be very careful. Are we in conformity with today's demands or not?

Of 22,000 teachers, 40 percent of them have higher educational and vocational training. That is a sad figure. The comrades believe that the officials in charge of the relevant organs — Comrades Oayumi and Ghiasi — must begin to remedy this situation in a short period. [passage omitted]

The demand to politicize the entire educational process in a serious manner is on the agenda of our session. Pupils must know the political source of learning literacy at school. Pupils must acquire ideas about revolutionary theory, the political map of the world, and events on our planet and the life of the country

The school must reach our youths about our society. A special role could be given to the teaching of social subjects in this regard. The principles of political and legal knowledge of students; their training in a revolutionary, militant, and working spirit; and the teaching of laudable traditions and customs of the people of Afghanistan should be entrusted to history, sociology, and literature classes.

I have pointed out that the teaching of these subjects in many schools is weak; some of them are even taught in a very unenthusiastic way. The PDPA Central Committee has instructed the Ministry of Education and Training, the Central Committee of the DYOA, and the Institute of Social Sciences of the Central Committee to organize the training of teachers of social subjects. We hope this form of work will be effective. Obviously, this work also depends on the teacher. The teacher is the fundamental figure in the school and all areas of people's education and training, and in a wider sense, in the entire process of the revolution. When we speak about the teacher and his high place, it is a very simple fact among the people who say: Allow me, teacher, to kneel before you! [applause] It is a clear fact. It is the alphabet of life. The name of teacher is the highest name. [passage omitted] We have no right to forget the devotion of the heroes of a complete cultural peaceful front; that is to say the teachers.

Why do the bandits become angry and mad when they see new schools? Because they see their future as a bleak one. Why do they follow up and harrass the personnel of national education and training? Because they see their condemnation in the educated Afghan youth. We all know that today the duty of the teacher is a crucial one, because the weapons of rebels and bandits in the field of education and training have been explained to be the people's instructors. [as heard]

Once again, mention of the following figures is (? a cause for worry): More than 2,000 schools have been blown up, destroyed, and eliminated; over 2,000 teachers have been martyred; may their souls be happy. The people will never forget them. [passage indistinct]

When the party and state speak about the importance and professional difficulties of teachers, they take into consideration all measures for the enhancement and consolidation of the prestige and authority of teachers and the maintenance of their needs. A joint resolution of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers has been approved in order to implement the resolutions of the 19th plenum concerning the measures on the future growth of education and training in the DRA. The Council of Ministers recently approved the system of material and moral encouragement of the personnel of the education and training base.

Comrades, let me inform you of the gift which is presented to your congress and to all teachers: The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government have found it possible on the area of residence and their activities. [applause] This is the beginning. Dear comrades, we have found these millions of afghani in our budget, half of which is being spent on this hated war. The party will undertake aimed and consistent political leadership in the area of people's education and training in the country and the accomplishment of the education and training of the toiling masses on a wide scale. Our fundamental policy in this regard is undoubtedly the struggle against illiteracy. An illiterate man is outside politics. Such a man could easily be frightened, deceived, and turned into the enemy of the new order. With all our efforts, we should prevent the people from being left illiterate. Certain experience has been gained in the country as regards literacy. This experience has won fame in the world. On 17 September, the UNICEF director in Paris awarded a medal and diploma to our embassy representative in that country in recognition of our successes in combating illiteracy. [applause]

However, we know ourselves that we have begun this task well, but can we be satisfied with it? When one looks at the figures of the Department of the Campaign Against Illiteracy of the Ministry of Education and Training, two pictures emerge. On the one hand the figures are large: Some 20,000 literacy courses are functioning in the country and for these courses alone some 350,000 volumes of books were printed during the last year. One could perceive these figures as good. On the other hand, the effectiveness of these efforts remains at a low level. There are many resources which have not been utilized. During the 9 years of the revolution, comrades, 1,254,000 people have become literate, which is a very small figure. Worst of all, this figure has frozen and is not moving. In the work of people's literacy and education, only half of the 22,000 teachers are engaged in carrying out this sacred duty. In other words, literacy has not yet been transformed into the work of all. This work has not even entered the general movement of our teachers and lecturers. We should not compromise with such a state of affairs. Learn knowledge from the cradle to the grave — these are the words of the Prophet Mohammad which indicate that every true Muslim should be able to read and write. The duty of the other faithful Muslims who know how to read and write is to attempt to teach another Muslim. Those who prevent this, act against the tenets of the sacred religion of Islam and commit a sin. Do we, comrades, want to be sinners? Of course not.

The primary organizations of the schools should play a major role in implementing party leadership over education and training. More than one-third of our teachers, to be exact 6,691, are party members. But their influence has not been sufficiently felt yet. Comrades, we need more activity, more initiative, more responsibility and more independence! These are what your party expects of you esteemed comrades. The party organizations enjoy many rights in the revolutionary conditions; and the fundamental obligations, about which the party consistently speaks, are to utilize all the rights in the interest of the common goal, for the urgent solution of the problems of the revolution. Help the party solve major problems, including questions such as the strengthening of military and patriotic training.

The training of students in a spirit of love of the homeland and friendship with the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries and our true friend the Soviet Union, demands a special role on the part of the teacher. As a moral instructor of pupils, the teacher should plant hatred in their conscience against the enemies of revolution and escape from the field of battle. Remember our ancestors. A son complained to his mother that he was not able to strike at the enemy, because his sword was short. The brave mother replied: Son, take a step closer to the enemy! The development of vigilance and hatred against the enemies of the people of Afghanistan in students is the fundamental task of the school in patriotic and internationalist training. Ideological belief, the feeling of personal responsibility for the destiny of revolution, exemplary learning, constant readiness, and arms in hand to defend the gains of the revolution: These are the suggestions of our sacred motherland to every schoolchild and to every teacher, lecturer, and instructor.

The duty of the teacher is to assist every student in deeply analyzing and realizing the roots of Afghan-Soviet friendship and explanation of the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union which has been extended to Afghanistan over many years. Wide possibilities exist for teachers in this regard. They should train them by giving them examples of Afghan-Soviet cooperation, the greatest projects in our country, Afghan-Soviet cultural relations, combat fraternity, the learning of the Russian language, and the development of education and culture in the Soviet Union. Great possibilities lie in meeting with the children who have visited the Soviet Union, adults who have studied there and Soviet troops and experts. We should have the power to utilize all these possibilities for training purposes.

Today, when we are so grateful to the Soviet Union, when the factor of our life and the existence of our revolution are linked to its internationalist assistance, if this assistance is forgotten it would be a major ingratitude unworthy of an Afghan. We know that there are schools and lycees where they are almost proud of the spirit of opposition, anti-Sovietism. The number of members of the DYOA in these educational establishments in some cases constitute less than 5 percent of the total number of students. Their activity is almost similar to [word indistinct] activity. The party will uproot such a situation with its iron hand. It is the instruction of our forefathers and fathers to be with the Soviet Union forever. And we should cherish such instructions. [applause]

We want to see our teachers, in particular those who are party members, in the forefront of all our initiatives and reconstruction. We are confident that our teachers are brave people with political knowledge; due to their high feeling and the voice of their hearts they have chosen the profession of pedagogy, and in order to be loyal to it to the end they will be in the forefront of the strugglers for the construction of a new society. We know that today a true teacher is the one who is loyal to the pure aspirations of the April Revolution and is ready to sacrifice all his energy for it and if necessary to sacrifice his life for it.

We know that a true teacher is the one who loves his homeland and is ready to devote all his energy to the service of our heroic people, a true patriot and democrat. To be a fervent internationalist, an active proponent of Afghan-Soviet friendship, a self-sacrificing struggler against imperialism and reactionism, a promoter of peace and national reconciliation and the cessation of bloodshed in the ancient land of the Afghans; to warmly support the internal and external policy of the party and state, to follow it and to be a communicator of truth about the aims and tasks of the revolution to the people; to advance consistently and profoundly the level of professional knowledge, to be engaged in self-education, and to make efforts toward creative activity and renewal; to like his students, to train them in his specific examples, to teach them valuable knowledge, to bring them up as the worthy citizens of the new revolutionary state and loyal to its people, courageous and brave and to feel dislike for all the enemies and traitors and the worthy pursuers of the laudible traditions of our forefathers; to expand and develop the proud traditions of the intellectuals and teachers of the people, to go among the masses of the people with courage, to teach and train them — all these measures are worthy of appreciation and praise.

It is a popular wisdom and story that a teacher should be like a torch that lights its base, too, and not like a candle, the base of which remains dark.

Comrades, the party, state, and all revolutionary people attach great value to you, they love you and have pinned great hopes on you. [applause] The accomplishment of great changes is entrusted to you. We are confident that you will be successful in carrying them out. There are great and noble tasks before us. It is your duty to take the words of truth to the people. It is your duty to train the new generation of Afghan revolutionaries. Today they sit in front of you, behind their desks, but tomorrow they will be taking the revolution to new victories. The future is theirs, your youths, children, and your pupils. You must do everything to make them worthy of the glittering future. The future is in the hands of our children. They will be ahead of us in everything. For that matter, however, we should teach them the truth of our path today. This is the truth which they will communicate to the future centuries and will transfer to their children and grandchildren.

Our cause is just. Our cause is eternal. This will be pursued by our students. It will be a matter of great pleasure to us that we see that the red flag of revolution has been passed to the strong and powerful hands of your youths and students. They will take this banner higher and further. It will be then that we will say that we have not lived in vain and we have worked with pride and we see its fruits with our own eyes. [applause]

Dear comrades, I would like to resolutely state the firm belief of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee in the fact that the second congress of teachers will be an important step toward the future growth of the future education and training of the people in the country. I wish you, and through you all the teachers of the country, great creative victories in carrying out your proud mission — the education and training of the future generations as patriots, internationalists, and loyal revolutionaries of our party and people. [applause]

Allow me, along with Comrade Keshtmand, to present medals and the proud banners of the homeland to the best teachers and your representatives. [applause]

Armed Forces 'Crush' Counterrevolutionaries

LD092128 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Our heroic Armed Forces crushed another group of counterrevolutionary elements who were disturbing the peaceful life of the toiling people in the vicinity of Ghowrmach District, Badghis Velayat-e

A BIA correspondent reports that as a result of a brave attack on the devilish hideouts of the counterrevolutionary elements, a number of these criminals were punished.

A Chinese DShK, with its ammunition and assorted weapons have been siezed from them.

Case Made Against Sheikh Hasina for Anti-Election Acts

BK100743 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 10 (AFP) — Police in a western Bangladesh town have filed a case against opposition leader Sheikh Hasina Wajed and 12 other people for illegally campaigning against the coming presidential election, officials said Friday.

Sheikh Hasina, leader of the Awami League which heads an eight-party alliance, and other party leaders Tuesday allegedly urged a public meeting in Borgra to boycott Wednesday's presidential election called by President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, officials said here.

The officer-in-charge of Bogra police station filed a case Thursday against Sheikh Hasina and several other central and local leaders under a martial law regulation banning anti-election activities, according to reports from Bogra. It could not be confirmed if any arrest warrant had been issued.

Sheik Hasina, the Bangladesh National Party led by Begum Khaleda Zia, and the fundamentalist Jama'at-i-Islami Party have urged supporters to boycott the elections, which they see as an attempt to legitimise the martial law rule of Lieutenant General Ershad. The government Sunday issued a martial law order prohibiting all kinds of propaganda and demonstrations against the scheduled elections.

A spokesman for Hasina said she had gone to the southern districts of Khulna and Jessore to visit families affected by recent rains and flash floods and supervise relief and rehabilitation works initiated by her party.

Opposition MP Reportedly Arrested During Rally

BK090927 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 9 (AFP) — Police have arrested eight people, including an opposition member of Parliament, after eight policemen were injured during an illegal anti-election rally here Wednesday, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said supporters of an eight-party opposition alliance tried to organise an anti-election rally in front of the Awami League party office here and chanted slogans against the October 15 presidential election. They defied police warnings to disperse and lobbed home-made bombs at police, the spokesman said, adding that eight policemen were injured. The police spokesman said he could not provide the name of the detained opposition leader, but informed sources identified him as Awami League MP Mohammad Nasim.

The arrests were the first since the government of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad issued a martial law decree Sunday banning anti-election activities and warned that violators could be sentenced to up to seven years in prison.

Mainstream opposition parties, including the Awami League, have repeatedly called for a boycott of the poll and a nationwide strike on election day.

Junejo Favors Discouraging Political Rallies

BK100533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said that his government has launched a practical program for the country's overall development. Addressing newspaper editors and senior journalists from all over the country in Karachi last night, he said that under the program — for which the provinces have been given adequate funds — roads, hospital and educational institutions will be constructed and provisions will be made for the supply of electricity and drinking water. He said that he does not believe in making false promises and the program has been formulated carefully so that it can be fully implemented.

The prime minister said that Pakistan has witnessed many ups and downs during its 39-year history. A democratic system has been established through a free and fair election now. But it is not the responsibility of the government alone to work for the promotion of democracy in the country. Other political leaders and parties should play a role in this process as well, and they should not make political differences a source of disturbance.

The prime minister said that he has allowed full political freedom and there is no restriction on political activities. But he now feels that political demonstrations have become a matter of anxiety, since they create a number of problems, and they should be discouraged. He said that there may be justification for holding demonstrations during election campaigns. But there is no justification for staging demonstrations at a time when 4 years still remain until the [next] elections.

Answering a question, the prime minister said that he is always ready for dialogue with the politicians and if there is any need for a discussion with them, he will not hesitate to do so. He said that while discussions between politicians are common practice, it is the responsibility of the ruling party to make decisions on what they see as being in the country's interests. The prime minister said that the local bodies' elections will be held next year. But he cannot say at the moment whether they will be held on a party or a nonparty basis. The decision in this regard will be made during the announcement of the election schedule, he added.

Mohammad Khan Junejo said that the attitude of the newspapers is generally responsible and they are openly expressing their views on a wide range of issues. On press laws, he said we have inherited them and the government has not taken any action under these laws.

In reply to a question, the prime minister said that steps have been taken to check criminal activities in some areas of Sind and they have started producing good results. The prime minister termed the incident of the [Pan Am] plane hijacking and murders of the Iraqi and Soviet diplomats as very regrettable and said that it cannot even be imagined that Muslims from brotherly Islamic countries would be involved in such acts in Pakistan.

Later, the prime minister hosted a dinner in honor of the editors. Acting Sind governor, Justice Nayimuddin, and Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah were also present on the occasion.

Senate Adjourns; Delay of Gandhi's Visit Viewed

BK100244 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Senate adjourned sine die in Islamabad tonight. Winding up the debate on the law and order situation in the country, the interior minister, Mr Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak, called upon the people to wage a crusade against social evils and to further the government efforts in solving their problems. He warned that if they failed to generate unity among themselves, there would be irreparable loss to the country. He said although law and order was the concern of the provinces, the federal government would extend all possible help to maintain peace. Referring to the recent sectarian clashes, the interior minister said the ulema can play a very important role in bringing harmony among various sects and influence the people to respect each other's viewpoint.

Earlier, the deputy chairman [of the House] ruled out of order an adjournment motion sought to be moved by Qazi Hussain Ahmad to discuss the statement of the Indian foreign minister relating to the delay of the Indian prime minister's visit to Pakistan. Opposing the motion, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, said Pakistan is committed to the establishment of tension-free and good-neighborly ties with India on the basis of the universally accepted principles of interstate relations. While there is no lack of effort on our part to achieve this objective, we are awaiting India's response to our (?realistic) proposals for normalization of relations. The Government of India has tried to create the impression that the delay in the visit to Pakistan of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has been caused by slow progress in regard to various preparatory stages. The normalization process has not been the result of a lack of response from Pakistan side [sentence as heard]. In fact, we have been awaiting India's response to a number of matters including finalization of the text of an agreement on nonattack on each other's nuclear installations and the treaty combining our nonaggression pact proposal and the Indian proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

AJK Prime Minister Cites 'Indian Tyranny'

BK091705 Rawalpindi THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English
3 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Muzaffarabad, Oct 2 (AFP) — The Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, [AJK] Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan, announced Oct. 3 (Friday), as the "solidarity day with the people of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir."

Addressing a press conference here today he appealed to the people of Kashmir to demonstrate their fraternal sentiments with the Kashmiri people on the other side of the ceasefire line by staging protest rallies and offering special prayers for the liberation of occupied Kashmir.

He said the valiant people of Kashmir who had been fighting against Indian imperialism for the past 40 years had been subjected to untold suppression by the Indian army only, because of their continued struggle to achieve their universally recognised right of self-determination.

The AJK prime minister appealed to the freedom-loving people of the world to take notice of Indian tyranny being perpetrated on Kashmiris. He vehemently denounced the recent reign of terror and atrocities to quell the rising wave of resentment against presidential rule in Kashmir.

He said recently large-scale demonstration of indignation by masses against Indian imperialism had proved that no method of tyranny whatsoever can divert the Kashmiris from their path of freedom.

In reply to a question the AJK prime minister said he would press the Pakistan Government to take up the Kashmir issue again to the UN. He said he had already sent telegrams to the UN Secretary-General, ICO Secretary-General, [and] Motamar al-Alam al-Islami [World Muslim Congress] to apprise them of the deteriorating situation in the occupied Kashmir and had appealed to them to help stop the Indian Government from indulging in barbarous methods of suppression of freedom movement.

To another question, he said reshuffle in AJK cabinet could not be ruled out in future.

Aim of Nuclear Program To Meet 'Energy Requirements'

BK100305 Karachi DAWN in English 6 Oct 86 P 7

[Report on 11 August interview with Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan by Brigadier A.R. Siddiqi, retired, in Islamabad]

[Text] DR. A.Q. Khan belies the typecast image of a scientist — long haired and intense-looking. On the contrary he is a tall, athletic-looking man sporting a crew-cut and a trim moustache in his early or mid-forties. He is essentially a shy and a modest man who talks more of his colleagues than of himself.

In the course of an informal chat with him at his Islamabad office recently, several points emerged concerning his work and much of what is being said about it by the foreign media.

As the only known Muslim scientist to have mastered the centrifuge technology for uranium enrichment, Dr. Khan feels deeply hurt and annoyed by the fanciful stories being circulated in regard to Pakistan's so-called 'Islamic Bomb'. All this propaganda, he insists, is biased and unfounded. There is nothing like an Islamic Bomb. Pakistan's progrmme is peaceful and is solely aimed at meeting our enrichment requirements in the future.

This extremely sensitive and valuable uranium-enrichment technology ensures our self-reliance in the supply of fuel for our light water nuclear reactors. It gives us the freedom from any illegal and political preasures that would render a two-billion-dollar worth nuclear reactor utterly useless. The supplier country can stop the nuclear fuel when it likes on one pretext or another.

Our own indigenous supply of nuclear fuel would also help us save a lot of foreign exchange. Pakistan's nuclear programme is aimed primarily at meeting our energy requirements. But, of course, every technology may have a dual or multiple purpose. For instance, automotive industry and locomative factories can be readily adapted to produce military trucks, APC's [armored personnel carriers] and even tanks. Manufacture of civil electronic equipment can be switched over to the manufacture of proximity fuses, surveillance equipment, etc.

When Dr. Khan talked of the achievement of Pakistani scientists and engineers in the field of nuclear enrichment, he merely meant that they 'could do any job' if called upon by the Government.

The rest is 'typical historical, anti-Muslim, anti-Islamic feelings since the Crusades. The basic reason for all this propaganda is the fear of certain unfriendly countries and the Jewish lobby of the importance of Pakistan acquiring 'this extremely sensitive and valuable' technology.

They are 'apprehensive' that Pakistan, at some stage, may pass its technology to Islamic countries just as the American, the British, the French, and the Germans passed on theirs to Israel and South Africa.

That Dr. Qadeer had been so outspoken about achievements of his Kahuta group, he had his reasons to be so. It was not just an impulsive oration but a well-thought-out statement of facts and a well-merited tribute to the hard work and ingenuity of the Pakistani scientists.

It had taken the U.S. nearly or four decades to acquire what the Kahuta group achieved in four or five years. Perhaps, such frank talk was also essential to let our ill-wishers a reasonably good idea of our capabilities in the nuclear field. [sentence as published] (This is what nuclear deterrence is all about)

Natural uranium has two main components (isotopes): U-238 and U-234. U-238 is non-fissile while U-235 is fissile but there is only 0.7 per cent of the latter in natural uranium while the rest, i.e. 99.3 per cent is U-238. Enriched uranium means enriching U-235 to 3 to 3.5 per cent (reactor grade) for use as fuel in power reactors. If the same is enhanced to 90 per cent or slightly above, it can be used to make a nuclear device.

Making a nuclear device is, however, an extremely complicated affair involving highly complicated engineering and simultaneity of explosive shock waves to create a super-critical mass, the generation of neutrons and holding the whole thing together for the critical period. [sentence as published]

In simpler terms, it is like making an explosive out of gunpowder. Gunpowder alone would not be enough to make a bullet or a bomb for which you have to have a shell, an igniter, and an infinite variety of other nuts and bolts, to put the right pressure at the right place.

Nuclear capability is the technique of producing fissile material and assembling it in such a way as to create a spontaneous fission leading to the explosion of the whole assembly.

'If somebody is able to do it, he has the capability'. But, of course, for strategic purposes one must also have the means to deliver the goods.

There are two principal routes to nuclear energy — via plutonium or uranium. Plutonium is needed usually for Fast Breeder Reactor (a reactor that produces fuel faster than it consumes). Pakistan possesses neither a Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) nor its technology. Besides, the whole world is moving on to light-water reactors (LWRS using reactor-grade enriched uranium only). That's why Pakistan has also taken the uranium route for its future light-water reactors. Chashma Power Plant is also a light-water plant.

Pakistan has only miniscule reprocessing (separating or recovering plutonium fuel from spent uranium fuel rods) facility in the new labs. Spent fuel can be obtained from the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) which is under the international safeguards, and the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) inspects, takes stock and keeps a complete record of the spent fuel available there (for possible reprocessing).

As for PINSTECH (Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology), it is primarily a research facility for making new isotopes to carry out certain tests than can be used for future designing and experiment of power reactors.

As regards the Krytron plugs, these are used for the fast-firing (or triggering) of electronic circuits for thousand and one purposes. One of their functions is triggering a nuclear device much in the same way and manner as a screw driver is used to fix the metallic pieces together to assemble a nuclear device.

In fact, the most essential item in making a nuclear bomb is a simple screw driver.

About the case filed against him in absentia in the Dutch High Court on the charges of stealing and smuggling the secret nuclear-enrichment technology (since quashed), Dr Khan thought it had all the elements of being mala fide [in bad faith]. The aim simply is to vilify Pakistan and use Dr Qadeer as 'the handle' for the purpose.

Dropping the charges and quashing the sentence by the High Court and the Dutch Ministry of Justice clearly established the mala fide nature of the case.

(The above is not a transcript but only a gist of the writer's talks with Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan on Aug 11, 1986, in his Islamabad office. Nothing is, therefore, strictly attributable to Dr. Khan except portions within quotas [as published].

Khamene'i Friday Prayers Sermon Views Iraqi 'Despair'

LD101316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Political-religious Friday prayers ceremonies were held throughout the country today. Tehran's citizens attended Tehran University and the surrounding thoroughfares to observe Friday prayers under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

In his second sermon, he referred to the shaky morale of the Saddam regime, the Iraqi Armed Forces' despair at continuing the battle, and the despondency felt by the bosses of the world political machines with regard to the future of Baghdad on one the hand, and the tremendous ardor and enthusiasm displayed by the nation for continuing the war until final victory over the Zionist enemy on the other.

He said: At the beginning of the seventh anniversary of the imposed war, our people's readiness to continue the battle against the aggressor enemy is even greater than during the first year of the war. We shall maintain this state of readiness so that the world will know that our nation has not tired and shall not tire in realizing its rights.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: The internal break-up of the Iraqi regime, the despondency felt by the arrogant and Saddam's backers in connection with the future of the Iraqi regime, and our nation's readiness to continue the battle until final victory over the Zionist enemy are factors which have given us a clear-cut forecast of the future of the imposed war. It will not be long before our nation, by dealing its blows at the aggressor enemy, will sort out the business of the war in no uncertain terms.

The president of the Republic described as desperate the efforts of the world arrogance and Saddam's protectors aimed at safeguarding the Baghdad regime on a world level, including the steps taken to convene the recent session of the Security Council. He added: They wished to make use of the recent Security Council session as a lever to bring pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran. The recent Security Council debates, both tiresome and lacking in substance, were not worth much and the Security Council was not able to reach a new decision, since it again repeated the resolution it had issued 10 months earlier. This demonstrates that the superpowers are not able to achieve anything by using the position of the Security Council.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: To this day the Security Council has not been able to adopt a stance which will bring any confidence in it to our people. The Security Council should have condemned the Iraqi regime for the crimes it has committed against our nation, but it failed to do that. Therefore, our nation and our responsible officials have no confidence whatsoever in the Security Council. If the Security Council wishes to repeat for the umpteenth time its language of bullying, we, too, will say for the umpteenth time that we do not accept the language of bullying and roughneck methods. However, if the Security Council wishes to study the conditions for establishing lasting peace so that security will return to the region, it should know that the most important condition for establishing lasting peace in the region is that the person kindling the fires of war and aggression, that is, Saddam, must be eliminated from the political arena! While Saddam remains the region shall not see any semblance of peace. Our nation is sensitive to threats and the greater the threat and the greater its feeling of danger, the better prepared and equipped, the stronger and more intensely resolute it becomes.

Continuing the second Friday prayers Sermon, and referring to the need for all-round participation by the nation in the task of the literacy campaign, Tehran's Friday imam emphasized: We must uproot illiteracy in our country so that everyone in this nation will be able to read and write. And in order to achieve this goal, those who are able should help the literacy movement!

The speaker before the reading of the Friday prayers sermons was Hojjat ol-Eslam Mesbah who spoke about monotheism and Islam's system of values.

Reaction to UN Security Council Resolution Reported

Foreign Ministry on 'Fruitless Effort'

LD091731 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Following the issuance of the recent UN Security Council resolution on the imposed Iraqi war against Iran, the Foreign Ministry of our country issued a statement in which it announced: The UN Security Council, under political pressure from some countries that support the aggressor Iraqi regime, and on the pretext that the security of the region is in jeopardy, has passed a resolution that, just like former resolutions issued by this council from the start of the Iraqi regime's aggressive war against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 22 September 1980, also refrains from adopting a principled and realistic attitude toward the issue of the imposed war and lacks the fundamental requirements for finding just solutions.

The Islamic Republic of Iran's opinion is that this resolution, in addition to refraining from confronting and responding in a fundamental and equitable way to the question of aggression, has even refused to take a stand in the face of the continuous and repeated violation of humanitarian and international laws, including the use of chemical weapons, by the Iraqi regime. This amounts to nothing more than another fruitless effort on the part of this council and supporters of the Iraqi regime to assist that aggressor and desperate regime.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, from the beginning of the aggression until now, has continuously declared that any international efforts — including any efforts by the UN Security Council — made toward bringing the war to an end, will succeed only if they take into consideration condemnation and punishment of the aggressor, and take the necessary steps on this basis.

The issuance of the seventh UN Security Council resolution now, when more than 6 years have passed since the start of the aggression and war, clearly demonstrates the gross failure of the Security Council to carry out its duties in accordance with the UN Charter, and openly demonstrates that by continuing to issue

unilateral and unjust resolutions, the Security Council will continue to be condemned as inefficient and lacking the necessary competence to investigate the imposed war and its various aspects and dimensions.

Taking cognizance of the principle of condemning the initiating aggressor, of the necessity for punishing the aggressor, and of the realization of the principle of justice, the Islamic Republic of Iran, while rejecting the latest resolution, once again emphasizes its readiness to cooperate with the United Nations — especially with the secretary general in person — in order to investigate the aggression and its dimensions, to find ways in which the traces of aggression could be removed, to prevent international and humanitarian laws governing war from being violated, and to prevent the war from spreading to other countries in the region. The Iranian proposal for a regional security agreement made to the secretary general in May of the current year by the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, demonstrates the good-will and readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In spite of the silence maintained by the Security Council with regard to this, this proposal could be considered as a fundamental and practical basis for the establishment of stability and security in the region.

KEYHAN: Council Position 'Unjust'

PM091339 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Oct 86 p 20

[Editorial: "The Security Council's Stubbornness and the Secretary General's Dual Positions"]

[Text] The Security Council has convened an emergency session at the request of Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Morocco, Tunisia, North Yemen, and the representatives of the Arab League.

The Security Council is meeting to discuss the Iran-Iraq war at a time when the GCC ministers of defense are meeting today in Muscat. The reason for the GCC meeting is said to be "to review the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war and the expansion of the oil war."

This meeting also coincides with a meeting between GCC foreign ministers and Shultz and is a political onslaught preceding a definitive military action.

The Security Council is meeting at a time when it has behind it six other resolutions. The council wants to resort to Resolution 582 of 24 February 1986 and wants to discuss a cease-fire. Right-wing Arab governments including Iraq itself have asked for the emergency session, based on the above resolution.

If the general trend of discussions at the session, which have already been mentioned in a draft, pave the way for a seventh useless resolution, we must say that these efforts are completely futile, as the positions taken by the Security Council, especially with regard to its one-sided support of Iraq, have not changed. In addition to this, the world knows that Iran, with mass mobilization, has reached a level of military strength that can determine the fate of the war. In fact, we have to examine the world's recent actions in connection with the Iran-Iraq war in this light.

Iran has stated its position from the very start of the war, and if the Security Council really wanted peace it would not have issued six one-sided resolutions over the past 6 years. The Security Council was so one-sided that even the secretary general started to complain, as is clear from what he has said. At present, however, it could be presumed from the secretary general's manner of speech that he is under U.S. pressure and this is why he is making vague statements.

De Cuellar says: The real question is to see what new effort could guarantee negotiations. In response to this, it must be said that Iran has never refused to negotiate, but the main issue for Iran is to be present at a negotiating table which has placed at the top of its agenda punishment for the aggressor. The secretary general must at least recognize our right when we say that since there is no talk of punishing the aggressor, any delay in this punishment will help the aggressor rebuild his capabilities. Surely the secretary general can see that it is futile to negotiate with those who violate the secretary general's own resolutions by deploying chemical weapons when the secretary general was visiting Tehran. It seems that De Cuellar has lost his basic direction. If he really wants this war to end, he must first correct the unjust positions taken by the Security Council, of which he must be aware.

Our most basic issue is to punish the aggressor, and this is an issue which the Security Council has never attended to. Even now that Iran is taking final steps to punish the aggressor, the council has still not abandoned its unjust positions. These positions even dull the secretary general's small attempts.

The Monday session of the Security Council will undoubtedly meet with the above-mentioned fate if it carries on the way it has in the past.

Council Should Adopt 'Fair' Stance

LD092119 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1057 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to news agency reports, following the request by the Iraqi regime and its friends, the UN Security Council issued a resolution repeating its request for an immediate cease-fire between Iran and Iraq and the withdrawal of all forces to international borders.

Stressing that Security Council Resolution 582, which was approved in February this year, should be implemented, the resolution calls for the exchange of all POW's and the preparation for mediation or any other peaceful effort for ending the war.

The seventh Security Council resolution was issued during the past few weeks, following extensive activities by reactionary Arab countries, for a final solution to the war between Iran and Iraq. On the 41st anniversary of the United Nations the seven-member committee of the Arab League requested a Security Council session on the imposed war. This was approved by council members.

Foreign Minister Velayati said about the Security Council and its previous stances: Since the outset of the war, the council has not had a fair stance. Our condition for attending Security Council sessions to discuss the imposed war is that the council should mend its ways by adopting a new and fair stance. Until then we shall not attend Security Council sessions.

What Mr Velayati calls a mending of ways can be understood through analysis of the Security Council's behavior in this matter. The attitude of the council toward the imposed war can be analyzed in the three major phases that the imposed war has undergone. First, was the phase when Ba'thist forces occupied thousands of kilometers of our homeland, beginning on 22 September 1980. The second phase was when the indescribable and unprecedented resistance by our nation, which is faithful to the revolution, drove the Ba'thist forces away from our country's sensitive and important areas — its climax being the cleansing of the bloody city of Khorramshahr from the filthy presence of Ba'thist forces. Finally, the third phase, which can be called the fateful phase of the war, was the triumphant entry of the combatants of Islam onto Iraqi soil to punish the aggressor, leading to the liberation of the Majnun Island's Al-Faw peninsula.

During the first phase, the Iraqi regime, which was intoxicated with victory, tried to force Iran to submit to a cease-fire, so that it could legitimize forever the occupation of that part of our homeland. This was an experience learned by the Zionist regime in the occupation of the lands of the Muslims. During this phase, the Security Council declared its first stance. On 22 November 1980, that is 3 months after the onset of the aggression, without mentioning Iraq's act of aggression and without asking the two sides to return to international borders, it called for a cease-fire; that is, it acted in the interests of the Iraqi regime.

In the second phase, when despite all their efforts, the Ba'thist aggressors lost their last important base and the trend of the war visibly changed in favor of the Islamic Republic toward the final defeat of the Iraqi regime, the Security Council held a session and once again, without mentioning the aggressor, called for a return to international borders and a cease-fire.

However, following the capture of Al-Faw — which brought all of the ignorant to their senses and paved the way for the downfall of the Iraqi regime, despite the extensive aid that it was receiving — at the request of the seven-member committee of the Arab League — the Security Council held a session last year and issued Resolution 582. Although it did not mention Iraq, it condemned the causes and factors resulting in the war and it once again called for an immediate halt to the war to save the Iraqi regime.

All this notwithstanding, the council has neglected its duty regarding the condemnation of the Iraqi regime for contravening international wartime conventions. While a report about the fronts prepared by the UN mission clearly mentioned the Iraqi regime's extensive use of chemical weapons, the Security Council did not issue a resolution on it, and merely confined itself to issuing a statement. Although it clearly named Iraq as a violator of the 1925 Geneva Convention by its use of chemical weapons, it refrained from amending its previous resolutions.

It should be pointed out that, unlike the resolution, the statement has no legal value; it cannot be voted on and it is not recorded in the council's official documents. The Security Council should convince world public opinion about its role in the issue of the imposed war. For, according to the UN Charter, the main task of maintaining international peace and security has been assigned to the Security Council in accordance with UN principles and regulations. The council should make any effort necessary to remove obstacles in the way of peace, meaning, when necessary, it should resort to military action against the aggressor, with the help of other member countries. Despite all this, our country's foreign minister said that, provided the council mends its ways, Iran is prepared to overlook all the obstacles. The least of our expectations is clear condemnation of the Iraqi regime's responsibility for starting and continuing the war and clear condemnation for contravention of various international wartime regulations by the Iraqi regime.

In any case, the widespread and unprecedented presence of trained specialist military forces on the battlefronts — which now exceed 500 combat-ready battalions, and we are in the process of completing another 500 battalions — has heightened the anxiety of Iraq's protectors, who tied their fate to that of Saddam. The expression of concern by U.S. officials last week and the recent remarks made by Richard Murphy analyzing the regional issues, testifies to a major global collusion to force the Islamic Republic to compromise.

Analyzing the regional situation, Richard Murphy anxiously points out the possibility of Iran's future offensive and puts doubt on Iraq's capability to withstand that offensive.

In any case, the arrogant world should have realized by now that international pressure and various ploys cannot prevent Iran from realizing its rights. As in the past, the combatants of Islam will determine the fate of the war on the battlefronts. In this matter, they are not waiting for any decisions by any international assembly.

UN Envoy Says Resolution 'Unacceptable'

LD092136 Tehran IRNA in English 1752 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 9, IRNA — Iran's permanent envoy to the UN Seyyed-Rajaie Khorasani termed the recent Security Council's resolution on the Iraqi-imposed war as unacceptable to the Islamic Republic.

Khorasani, quoted in the Thursday issue of the Persian daily *Keyhan*, added that the resolution is similar to Resolution 582 issued last February, and does not break any new ground.

However, he said, the 582 was more positive than the recent one because it contained such points as condemnation of the use of chemical weapons, attacking ships and civilian areas, and to some extent reflected Iran's viewpoints.

He said the failure of UN Resolution 582 was its demand for immediate cease-fire and direct negotiations which were rejected by the Islamic Republic.

On the probable visit to Iran by the UN envoy Diego Cordovez, Khorasani said he is not sure if this visit would be in connection with the war.

He added that Cordovez usually visits Iran to inform about the progress of the Geneva talks on Afghanistan, because it hosts two million Afghan refugees and should therefore be aware of latest developments on the issue.

Iran's UN envoy, however, emphasized that the Islamic Republic has always welcomed any mission having a role in the halting of acts violating international regulations.

He further noted that Iran's friendly relations with the UN secretary general would remain unchanged, and the possibility of Cordovez's visit to Iran depended on the contents of his duties.

Rafiqdust's Summons to Syria, Relations Viewed

TA091810 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The Syrian Government has summoned Mohsen Rafiqdust to Damascus to give explanations on the kidnapping of the Syrian charge d'affaires in Tehran. According to Monte Carlo radio, the Khomeyni regime's minister of the guards corps arrived in Damascus today [as heard] at the head of a delegation.

Observers in the Syrian capital are convinced that this visit is linked to the incident of the kidnapping of the Syrian charge d'affaires in Tehran, which took place last Thursday night. According to these same observers, the Islamic Republic regime, which is being isolated daily in the world, does not (?want) to lose its few associates such as Syria and Libya. For this reason, in response to the Syrian Government, which asked for official explanations on the above-mentioned incident, Khomeyni's regime immediately dispatched Mohsen Rafiqdust to Damascus to apologize officially to the regime of Hafiz al-Asad.

Observers and foreign diplomats in Damascus believe that such maneuvers will not be effective in overcoming the growing coolness and strains in relations between Tehran and Damascus because, the increasing interventions of Khomeyni's Hezbollahis in Lebanon's internal affairs, particularly in the south of this country, and their clashes with the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, have aroused the anger of Hafiz al-Asad and other officials of the Damascus regime.

Former Prime Minister Said Threatened for Dissent

TA092025 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] In a letter to 'Ali Khamene'i, the Iranian Freedom Movement has expressed concern over the safety of the life of that organization's leader, Eng Mehdi Bazargan [former Iranian prime minister]. The letter says: Since the time that Bazargan, in an open letter to Khomeyni, called into question the futile Iran-Iraq war and strongly criticized the state of the country, his life has been exposed to danger.

The Freedom Movement pointed out to the president that if any harm befalls Bazargan, the people will consider the regime responsible for this tragedy, and this will produce very ominous and unpleasant repercussions in society.

Bazargan, who had a primary role in the coming to power of the Islamic Republic regime, is currently sharply criticizing developments in the country, and holds the Islamic Republic regime responsible for all the chaos and devastations. These very criticisms have aroused the fury of the regime's radical elements, so much so that he has been threatened with death.

Iraqi Muslims Repulse Iraqi Attack on Towns

LD091229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] An extensive attack by Iraqi Zionist forces together with a group of local hirelings, using sophisticated weapons, was made over the past few days in an attempt to recapture several liberated towns and villages, including the towns of Kahriz and Gunahmasi, in the northeastern region of Al-Sulaymaniyah Province. The attack was defeated by Iraqi Muslim Kurdish revolutionaries.

Based on reports received from inside Iraqi territory, during this attack, government forces failed to reach their objectives and, after suffering heavy losses and casualties, were forced to retreat. The reports, quoting eyewitnesses, add: While repulsing the attack, the Iraqi Muslim Kurdish revolutionaries killed dozens of the regime's troops, destroyed a number of their tanks and military vehicles, and downed one Sukhoi plane and another military aircraft used by the Iraqi regime to land troops and equipment. This was all thanks to the surface-to-air defense fire support by the Muslim revolutionaries.

The reports indicate that, since the start of the imposed war, the township of Kahriz and its nearby villages have been used as a center for atrocities by the counterrevolutionary groups. Early this year the Muslim Kurdish revolutionaries, coordinating with the combatants of Islam, succeeded in liberating these regions.

Iraqi Armed Forces Bomb Iraqi Village

NC100751 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] According to a report from a reliable source in Iraq, Sharisten village near Dukan Lake north of Al-Sulaymaniyah Province was bombed by four Sukhois of the Iraqi regime's Armed Forces on 7 October in the wake of the Iraqi Muslims' struggles against the Zionist regime in that country. Ten houses were destroyed, four people were martyred, and a number of village inhabitants were wounded by the bombing.

Communique No 2,619 Details Bombing of Iraqi Oil Base

LD091628 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 9, IRNA — Iran's jet fighters heavily bombed the Iraqi oil platform of Al-Bakr at 15:15 hours local time (11:45

GMT), Thursday inflicting considerable damage. The jet-fighters returned to their bases safely, according to a military communique released here Thursday.

Communique Number 2,619 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces said that Iran's naval forces intercepted five foreign cargo ships and tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Wednesday but allowed them to proceed on their voyage since they had no Iraqi-bound cargo on board.

In northwestern fronts, the communique said, Muslim combatants of Iran shelled Iraqi positions over Wednesday and Thursday silencing artillery fire on the enemy and killing or wounding numerous Iraqi troops. Several gun emplacements and observation posts as well as a tank were destroyed in the shelling, it added.

In exchange of artillery fire in the western fronts, the Iranian Muslim combatants targetted Iraqi positions and supply columns to their heavy artillery and mortar fire as a result of which several Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded, said the communique.

It added that eight group bunkers and observation posts as well as three heavy vehicles of the enemy were demolished in the shelling. The Iranian Muslim combatants checked Iraqi engineering operations as well as patrol activities of the enemy in the said fronts, continued the communique.

The communique said that exchange of artillery fire raged in the southern fronts being somewhat more intense in Talaiyeh and Zeyd regions. It added that the Iranian Muslim forces repelled Iraqi helicopter gunships in western Jofeyr, subjecting them to their anti-aircraft fire and forcing them to flee.

In Basra operational theater, the communique said, heavy artillery fire of the Muslim combatants wrought havoc with the engineering activities of the Iraqi forces inflicting considerable casualties and damage on them.

The communique said that Iran's gendarmerie forces set ablaze six Iraqi group and individual bunkers as well as several vehicles of the enemy destroying their fortifications in southern fronts.